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MAGAZINE



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CHARLESTON, S. C.

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VOLUME XI., NO. 1

JANUARY, 1910.

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1910

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South Carolina Historical Society,  
Charleston, S. C.

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# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. XI.

JANUARY, 1910

No. 1.

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## THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON BY THE BRITISH IN 1782.

By Joseph W. Barnwell.

In his Political History of the United States<sup>1</sup> Professor Goldwin Smith, in describing the treatment of the Tories, or Royalists, at the close of the Revolutionary War by the successful party in the different States of the American Union, uses these words with regard to the evacuation of Charleston on December 14th, 1782:

“Upon the evacuation of Charleston, as a British officer who was upon the spot stated, the loyalists were imprisoned, whipped, tarred and feathered, dragged through horse ponds, and carried about the town with ‘Tory’ on their breasts. All of them were turned out of their houses and plundered, twenty-four of them were hanged upon a gallows facing the quay in sight of the British fleet with the army and refugees on board. Such was the statement of a British officer who was upon the spot and an eye-witness to the whole.”

Although it does not require very careful reading of Mr. Smith’s interesting work to discover that the Colony and State of South Carolina and the City of

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<sup>1</sup>The United States. An Outline of Political History, p. 111.

Charleston find little favor in his sight, yet so entirely is this particular charge at variance with the accounts of the evacuation given in American histories and memoirs of the time, which describe the evacuation as having taken place in the best of order, that it was quite certain that the statement would not have been made except upon what Mr. Smith considered good authority. The writer of this article accordingly wrote to him, and was courteously referred by his secretary to the History of New York by Thomas Jones<sup>2</sup>.

The account given by Judge Jones is as follows:

"In the Summer of 1782 the new Ministry, under a pretense of reconciliation with the American rebels, ordered Charleston, the capital of South Carolina, and Savannah, the capital of Georgia, to be evacuated, the troops withdrawn, the stores removed, and possession delivered to rebellion. These two garrisons contained thousands of the native inhabitants, many of whom had been in arms, or rendered other essential services to the Crown, in the course of the war. Numbers of them had fled from their estates in the country, and put themselves under the protection of the army, to avoid the persecution of the rebels; many in consequence of royal proclamations offering them pardon and protection. These garrisons were, notwithstanding, to be evacuated without a single term, a stipulation, or a condition, in favour of the inhabitants. No provision was made for such as had borne arms, or served in offices and were therefore obliged to leave with the army. The commanders of the two garrisons did every thing within their power, to make matters as easy as possible to those poor unfortunate people, whom

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<sup>2</sup>History of New York during the Revolutionary war and of the leading events in the other Colonies at that period. By Thomas Jones, 1879, p. 234.

the Ministry were abandoning and leaving at the mercy of their enemies, for no other crime than steady loyalty to their sovereign, and a warm attachment to the constitution of Britain. To provide in some measure for these poor wretches, the commanders of the garrisons (though contrary to their orders) protracted the evacuations as long as they possibly could, without offending the Ministry. Transports were procured, and several hundreds with their personal property went to St. Augustine, in Florida, the Governor of which granted each family a tract of land, upon which they sat down and began the world anew. Numbers went to the Bahama Islands, others to the Summer Islands, to Jamaica, to Nova Scotia, to New Foundland, and to Canada. But such a number was still left behind, that properly to describe their situation upon the evacuation is scarcely possible. There were old gray-headed men and women, husbands and wives with large families of little children, women with infants at their breasts, poor widows whose husbands had lost their lives in the service of their King and country, with half a dozen half-starved bantlings tugging at their skirts taking leave of their friends. Here you saw people who had lived all their days in affluence (though not in luxury) leaving their real estates, their houses, stores, ships, and improvements, and hurrying on board the transports with what little household goods they had been able to save. In every street were to be seen men, women, and children wringing their hands, lamenting the situation of those about leaving the country, and the more dreadful situation of such who were either unable to leave, or were determined, rather than to run the risk of starving in distant



lands to throw themselves upon, and trust to, the mercy of their persecutors, their inveterate enemies, the rebels of America. Their fears and apprehensions were soon realized. No sooner had the evacuation taken place at Charleston than the rebels, like so many furies, or rather devils, entered the town, and a scene ensued, the very repetition of which is shocking to the ears of humanity. The loyalists were seized, hove into dungeons, prisons, and prevosts, some were tied up and whipped, others were tarred and feathered; some were dragged to the horse ponds and drenched till near dead, others were carried about the town in carts with labels upon their breasts and backs with the word 'Tory' in capitals, written thereon. All the Loyalists were turned out of their houses and obliged to sleep in the streets and fields, their covering the canopy of heaven. A universal plunder of the friends of government took place, and to complete the scene, a gallows was erected upon the quay facing the harbour, and twenty-four reputable Loyalists hanged in sight of the British fleet with the army and refugees on board. This account of the evacuation of Charleston I had from a British officer who was upon the spot, ashore at the time, and an eye-witness to the whole. No doubt the Loyalists upon the evacuation of Savannah shared the same fate with their brethren in South Carolina."

Judge Jones was a stanch Loyalist, who had been one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New York. He was not in America from 1781 to the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, and was prevented from returning to America through the passage of an "Act of Attainder" by the Legislature of New York, by which the lives of himself and others were forfeited, and their estates confiscated. Though a man of high character, his statements, when not derived from his personal knowledge,



are often colored by his bitter feelings. Of such character is the expression of his opinion in the above extract from his book that the scenes attending the evacuation of Savannah were the same as the horrible inhumanities he says that he heard described by a British officer, whom he does not name, and who was ashore upon some unmentioned business at the time of the evacuation of Charleston. He died in 1792, in England, and his book was probably written between 1783 and 1788, though not published by the Historical Society of New York until nearly a century afterwards.

Be that as it may, his charge has now been repeated by Mr. Goldwin Smith, and on his authority has found its way into other English publications.

Under these circumstances, it may be of interest to the readers of this magazine to know what the contemporary accounts of the evacuation really are. Considerable pains have been taken to find out the facts, and so far as known all of them are published here,<sup>3</sup> with such comment only as is necessary to explain them, and to show the situation of affairs at the time when they were written.

From June 28th, 1776, when the attack by the British Fleet upon the fort on Sullivan's Island, afterwards called Fort Moultrie, was repulsed, until the unsuccessful attack on Port Royal Island in January,

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<sup>3</sup>Personal search has been made by the writer in the Library of Congress and among the files of newspapers in the Charleston Library. The newspaper files in the Historical Society of New York have been examined by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Historical Society of South Carolina, Miss Mabel L. Webber, and the English Magazines of the day by Mr. D. E. H. Smith. Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador in England, kindly enquired through his Military and Naval attaches of the English War and Navy Departments as to any reports of the officers in charge of the evacuation, or any other records to be found there bearing on the subject, and Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown, the well-known London firm, examined not only their valuable index of papers concerning America found in the English records, but also the files of papers in the British Museum for contemporary accounts. No private letters from Charleston seem to have survived the lapse of time, and the destruction of papers caused by the Confederate War.

1779, South Carolina was free from invasion. This exemption, however, was not to continue long. On April 28th, 1799, Gen. Prevost crossed the Savannah River on his expedition against Charleston, which failed of success only because of the approach of Gen. Lincoln's army from the Northward. In the autumn of the same year took place the unsuccessful attack upon Savannah, under D'Estaing and Lincoln, and on May 12th, 1780, Charleston was surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot.

The total defeat of Gates at Camden on August 16th, 1780, and of Sumter two days later, seemed for a time to put an end to all hope of saving the State from permanent conquest.

From the surrender of Charleston until the meeting of the Legislature of the State at Jacksonborough on January 18th, 1782, civil government, except as represented by Governor Rutledge and his Council, had ceased to exist. For much of that time the war carried on was what is now called a Guerrilla war, and atrocities were committed on both sides, which would not, in these days, be considered consistent with civilized warfare. To this character of war General Greene was bitterly opposed, and from the day of his arrival in South Carolina until the end of the war, his effort was to have it conducted with such humanity as war permits. The surrender of Cornwallis on October 19th, 1781, practically ended the war. Its result was the downfall of Lord North's ministry, and the coming into power of a Whig ministry in England, which was bent upon making peace. Nevertheless, peace was not provisionally signed until November 13th, 1782, and this was not known in America until several weeks afterwards. In the meantime there had been no actual cessation of hostilities in America, though the British forces were gradually being with-

drawn. The evacuation of Savannah took place the 11th of July, 1782, five months before that of Charleston, the Commander of the American troops on that occasion being General Anthony Wayne, of the Continental army, who afterwards was in immediate command of the troops at the evacuation of Charleston.

American historians have certainly not been complimentary to the British and Loyalists present at the evacuation of Savannah, as the following account will show<sup>4</sup>:

“Many of the most notorious Loyalists in the State, whose hands and hearts had been stained with fraternal blood, who had instigated and witnessed the cruelties of their savage allies, were gathered there, and in their anxiety to secure themselves, they laid hands on everything that they could possibly command. All movable property that could be secured was taken away; and five thousand negroes, from three-fourths to seven-eighths of all in Georgia, and many of them plundered from their republican owners, were carried off in the general embarkation. The State was drained of everything that the enemy could avail themselves of, and was left in a crippled and dismantled condition.”

As the time for the evacuation of Charleston approached, the British merchants, who had come to the city during the British occupation, obtained leave from General Leslie, who commanded the British troops then in possession of the city, to make an agreement with Governor John Mathews, the Governor of South Carolina, elected by the Jacksonboro Assembly on the resignation of Governor Rutledge, permitting them to remain in Charleston for eighteen months after the evacuation for the pur-

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<sup>4</sup>Stevens' History of Georgia, Vol. II, p. 289.



pose of collecting the debts due them, and of disposing of their stores and goods<sup>5</sup>.

An agreement was also entered into between representatives of General Leslie and the Governor to prevent the carrying away of slaves belonging to American citizens, but this agreement was subsequently abandoned. General Greene, who was in chief command of the American forces during the evacuation, has been impliedly censured by some American writers for not permitting the presence of State troops, and officers of the militia during the evacuation. Judge James (*Life of Marion*, page 176) says that the exclusion was the act of the civil government, and that General Greene wrote a letter disapproving of it. In view, however, of the charges which have been made against the American authorities at the time of the evacuation, it certainly is fortunate that the soldiers and officers present should not have been those who were animated with private feelings of revenge.

The following letter from General Greene may be said to be the first account in order of time written concerning the evacuation<sup>6</sup>:

Head Quarters, South Carolina,  
December 19th, 1782.

Sir:

I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the agreeable information of the evacuation of Charles Town, and beg leave to congratulate you upon the event.

The Enemy completed their embarkation on the 14th, and the same day fell down into rebellion road, and on the seventeenth crossed the Bar and went to Sea. It is said the Hessian Troops are bound for New York, and the British for the West India Islands.

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<sup>5</sup>This time was extended by the Legislature at its meeting in March, 1783.

<sup>6</sup>Library of Congress, C. C., 155, V. 2, p. 603.



General Wayne with the Legion and Light Infantry, (as General Gist was absent, and too unwell to continue his command) had been before the Enemy's Works for several days previous to the evacuation. Genl. Leslie by his Adjutant General hinted to General Wayne through Mr. Morrice Simmons, one of the Citizens of Charles Town, his apprehensions that an attack from us might lay the Town in Ashes, and that if they were permitted to embark without interruption, every care should be taken for its preservation.

Knowing the impossibility of doing the Enemy any material injury on their embarkation in a fortified Town, and under cover of their shipping; and being well informed that some attempts had been made by some of the Refugee followers of the British Army, to fire the place, I directed the General to make the safety of the Town the first object; and that if a treaty was necessary for this purpose to enter into one rather than expose the place, for the little advantage which might be obtained over the rear Guard. The General accordingly from the intimation of the Adjutant General, very judiciously agreed to let them embark without molestation, they agreeing not to fire upon the Town after getting on board.

The conditions being understood by both parties, the Town was evacuated and possessed without the least confusion, our advance following close upon their rear. The Governor was conducted into his Capital the same day, the civil police established the day following, and the day after the Town opened for business.

This important event gives us compleat possession of all the Southern States; and what adds to its consequence, I had the happiness to nego-

ciate a few weeks ago a general Exchange of all the Civil and Militia Officers, as well as privates of every denomination under military paroles, belonging to the Southern department.

The people are once more free, and I hope will manifest their gratitude by a vigorous exertion in support of the common cause. The struggle and conflict has been long and severe; but when it is considered that the Enemy had upwards of 18,000 regular Troops, besides several thousand Militia and Negroes employed for the reduction of the Southern States, I hope it will be found that the progress of the Southern Army has been no less honorable than important; and that it will merit the approbation of Congress through every stage of its operations.

I should be wanting in gratitude to the Army, was I to omit expressing my warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and activity with which they attempted and persevered in every enterprise, and for the patience and dignity with which they bore their sufferings. Perhaps no Army ever exhibited greater proofs of patriotism and public virtue. It has been my constant care to alleviate their distresses as much as possible, but my endeavors have been far short of my wishes, or their merit.

The Secretary of War, and Major Burnet, one of my Aids, who will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, will communicate to your Excellency such farther particulars as you may wish to know of the force and situation of the Army under my command.

I have the honor to be with the most perfect respect  
 Your Excellency's most obed<sup>t</sup>. and mo.  
 hble serv<sup>t</sup>. Nath Greene.

His Excel<sup>y</sup>.

The Presid<sup>t</sup>. of Congress.

General Greene, it is true, always declared that he never interfered with the civil authorities, but as his letter is dated the 19th of December, two days after the fleet had departed, he must have known of the hanging of "twenty-four reputable Loyalists," if hanged they were. The tone of his letter certainly indicates no knowledge of such fact. Neither does it seem probable that he would have stood by and allowed outrages of the kind to take place "in sight of the British Fleet."

The next publication is taken from the *South Carolina Weekly Gazette*, published in Charleston, May 31st, 1783.<sup>1</sup>

"LONDON.

*"A true copy of a letter from a British officer on board one of the transports lying in the Harbour of Charlestown, the day after that important garrison was evacuated. Though in the hurry and confusion of writing, the date is omitted, it is nevertheless a genuine letter verbatim.*

"I take up my pen, my dear friend, in the midst of noise and confusion, just to give you a short account of the redelivery of this town to the Americans. Yesterday morning closed the melancholy scene.

The evacuation and repossession of Charlestown, rendered supremely melancholy on account of the unhappy loyalists, has been in other respects the most liberal of any transaction that has taken place since the commencement of the war. It was evacuated and entered by treaty—signals were agreed upon and adhered to—of course, every-

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<sup>1</sup>From September 28th, 1782, to February 15th, 1783, unfortunately no newspaper was published in Charleston. The *Royal Gazette* suspended publication on the first mentioned date, or at least no numbers can be found in the Charleston Library after then, and the *South Carolina Weekly Gazette* was not begun until the latter date.

thing was conducted with the utmost decency and decorum. The embarkation lasted two days. I did not quit the town till the American horse made their appearance below the State house. I then thought it high time to decamp.

The inhabitants and merchants who thought proper to remain in town were directed to keep within their houses; all stores and warehouses were shut up. The streets formerly crowded and cheerful to the view, now presented one mournful scene of the most complicated wretchedness. The poor, unhappy loyalists whom the British government, not many months before, had most solemnly pledged its faith to protect in their persons and properties, were now to be left victims to their merciless enemies, or to be sent on board vessels for the West Indies, to encounter, with their distressed families, every misfortune, and to suffer every species of indigence and want in a strange land. Many, indeed, remained in the town, preferring the risk of immediate death to the cruel uncertainty of adhering any longer to a government, whose perfidy and treachery stands unparalleled in the annals of history. But by far the greater number, whose activity in the cause of their King and the British constitution, left no hopes for mercy, embarked. As these past the windows of their friends and acquaintances, in their way to the places of embarkation, they silently, with grief unutterable, bowed their last farewell. This melancholy salute was returned with feelings that could only be expressed by tears and sobs. A gloomy despair sat on every countenance, and all was wretchedness and woe. The scene was too affecting for description, too great for human feelings. Even the most obdurate and unprincipled of



your patriots, had he been present at this awful view, must have felt some remorse for the part he has acted, and lamented the falsities he has palmed on parliament as facts, and which have brought the most complicated ruin and misery on thousands and thousands, whose only crime has been loyalty to the King, and affection for their Parent Country.

Throughout the whole of this transaction, tho' the most melancholy one I ever beheld, it must be observed to the honour of the officer who commanded, that the whole has been conducted with the utmost attention and humanity, as far as it rested with him. Certain places were appointed for embarkation. Centinels were fixed to prevent plunder being taken off by the soldiers and seamen. The vessels were all searched and whatever plunder was found, was returned to the inhabitants of the town from whom it was taken."

This letter is apparently genuine, and there is not a line in it showing maltreatment of the loyalists, much less the hanging of twenty-four of them, or any number of them whether "reputable" or not, in sight of the fleet.

The next account is also from a British source. *Rivington's Gazette* was a loyalist paper, published in New York<sup>1</sup>.

#### "EVACUATION OF CHARLESTOWN.

"The Honourable Lieutenant General Leslie, commander-in-chief of Charlestown, with his Suite, arrived here on Thursday in perfect health.

On Thursday arrived the ship *Dutchess of Gordon*, Captain Holmes, in 15 days from Charlestown, (South Carolina). She sailed from thence

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<sup>1</sup>The Royal Gazette, New York, January 4, 1783. New York Historical Society.

on the 19th ult. with a fleet, consisting of about 70 sail, 50 of which were bound for this port, having on board the Foreign and provincial troops, under convoy of his Majesty's ships, Assurance, Charlestown and Hound; the remainder, consisting of about 20 sail, parted with them off Charlestown Bar on the 18th bound for England. On the 17th a fleet of upwards of 50 sail, with the British troops, and the principal part of the inhabitants of Charlestown, sailed from thence for Jamaica.

Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops, at Charles Town, the Rebel General Wayne, with about 5,000 Continental soldiers, took possession of the town, leaving a body of Cavalry to guard the passes, with strict orders not to molest any person going to the shipping. The rebels were so extremely polite, after the embarkation of the garrison, as not to hoist the rebel standard for three days, while the English fleet lay in the Bay.

We are happy to inform the public that 4 more sail of the above mentioned fleet anchored within the Hook on Thursday afternoon, and the remainder with the convoy were then in sight.

By the fleet from Charles-Town, we learn the following particulars: That the enemy had made an attempt and nearly effected the design, to cut off the necessary supply of fresh water from the shipping, which must have caused great delay but that a detachment, sent out by General Leslie, forced them to abandon the enterprize, that they refused, to the last, any supplies of fresh provisions to be sent into the town, by which means much specie was brought hither, which otherwise would have remained in that province.

A short time previous to the abandoning the

town, flags were reciprocally received on neutral ground, for disposing of the merchandise, horses, etc., to the enemy which they readily purchased of the garrison.

The military stores, troops, etc., being prepared for embarkation, the evacuation was effected with the greatest regularity, and without the least interruption from the enemy.

We learn further, that when General Wayne took possession of Charles-Town, he ordered the houses that were shut up to be opened, treated the inhabitants with civility, and permitted them to carry on business as usual. That flags from the enemy had been received on board after the evacuation, that the treaty between the Governor and merchants had hitherto been inviolably held."

It is, of course, possible that the scenes said to have been witnessed by the British officer may have occurred without the knowledge of the persons on the ships at the time when they left Charleston and reached New York, yet this does not seem to be probable.

Among the passengers on the fleet which left Charleston for England was Lieut. Gov. William Bull, the second of the name, who was a consistent loyalist during the whole war, though he never forgot the affectionate esteem in which he was held by all parties during the struggle. The following is an extract from his letter to the Secretary of State, dated January 19th, 1783, from Torbay on the arrival of the fleet from Charleston<sup>\*</sup>.

"The rebel cavalry were at hand and came to the town that morning but General Leslie sent to them to forbid them approaching the water side of the town, until his troops were totally gone. A few straggling sailors had remained in

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<sup>\*</sup>This extract was obtained by Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown.

town, who were kindly treated by the American Cavalry and permitted to return to their ships.

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(On the fleet, which consisted of 25 sail, were)  
\* \* the Crown officers, also many gentlemen and merchants who were in such a predicament in regard to their lives and property by the Laws and Declarations of the State of Carolina, that they dared not remain, besides many poor refugee loyalists who are destitute of every resource and even hope of gaining maintenance. The total number of those unhappy men and their families, white and black, who have evacuated this province into other countries, amounts at least to 9,000."

The next publication is from the Gentleman's Magazine, the well-known English publication of the day<sup>10</sup>.

Charlestown, Dec. 17.

"The vulture sloop with a fleet of upwards of fifty transports having the British troops and the principal part of the inhabitants on board sailed from thence for Jamaica. On the 19th a fleet consisting of about 70 transports, 50 of which were bound for New York, having on board the foreign and provincial troops, sailed under convoy of his majesty's ships Assurance, Charlestown, and Hound; the remaining 20 parted with them off Charlestown bar on the 18th bound for England. Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops, Gen. Wayne with about 5,000 continental soldiers took possession of the town, and was so extremely polite as not to hoist the American Standard while the English fleet lay in the bay."

This closes what we may call the contemporary accounts, that is to say, accounts written or purporting to be written immediately after the evacuation. The

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<sup>10</sup>Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1783, page 169.



next allusion to the subject is from the *South Carolina Gazette and General Advertiser*.<sup>11</sup>

Charles-Town, Saturday, June 21,

"The people of England are hereby informed, that the paragraph in the Morning Herald of the 15th of April, of 'Gov. Mathews having grossly violated the public faith, by hanging up several of those betrayed, deluded, wretched people, who were promised protection, and remained in the province of South-Carolina, in consequence of the convention; and that he had sent no less than 130 others to close confinement, in a common jail.— is altogether untrue—'tis an impudent lie."

Before commenting upon this denial it will be better to give the extract from the Morning Herald referred to. It is as follows<sup>12</sup>:

#### "WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

"Notwithstanding the convention entered into by Gen. Leslie, and the American Governor Mathewes, of South Carolina, in which the King's adherents, who remain in that province, are promised protection, until they can dispose of their property, and find conveyances to carry them from the continent, it appears by letter from Georgia, dated the beginning of last month, which came here through the channel of S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas's, that M<sup>r</sup>. Mathewes has grossly violated the public faith, by hanging up several of those betrayed, deluded, wretched people, and that he had sent no less than 130 others to close confinement in a common jail."

It will be seen that the "twenty-four reputable Loyalists"

<sup>11</sup>Saturday, June 21st, 1783. Charleston Library Society.

<sup>12</sup>The Morning Herald and Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, April 15, 1783—copy obtained by B. F. Stevens & Brown, from file in British Museum.

of Judge Jones have shrunk to "several," but it shows that rumors at least of the "hanging up" of loyalists had been spread some time after the evacuation, whether derived from the same British officer or not. The denial given in Charleston is certainly emphatic. It may, of course, be said that it referred only to the charge against Governor Mathews. In these days the denial would probably have been accompanied by a letter from Governor Mathews, whose term had then expired, and there would probably have been a full description of what really occurred, but all news in those days was printed in the fewest words possible, and "space" was too valuable to allow for extended comment. Search has been made in the *Morning Herald* for several months after the denial in the Charleston paper for any mention of the denial, or re-assertion of the charge, but none has been found.

The next publication in order of time is from Ramsay's *Revolution in South Carolina*<sup>13</sup>.

"The evacuation though officially announced by General Leslie on the seventh of August, as a measure soon to be adopted, did not take place 'till the fourteenth of December, 1782. On that and the succeeding days the British went on board their shipping, and the town was entered by Governor Mathews, and the American army, without any confusion or disorder. Those who remained in Charleston felt themselves happy in being delivered from the severities of a garrison life. The exiled citizens experienced sensations more easily conceived than expressed, on returning to their houses and estates."

Dr. Ramsay was born in Pennsylvania, but had removed in early life to Charleston, and was an ardent patriot throughout the war. He was one of the citizens who was imprisoned at St. Augustine for their

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<sup>13</sup>Ramsay's *History of the Revolution in South Carolina*, Vol. II, p. 384.

loyalty to America, but had been exchanged and was a member of the Jacksonborough Assembly. While there he voted against the acts confiscating the property of Tories, and he was not, as is known, vindictive in his nature. His book was published in 1785 and was, of course, written earlier than that date. He was not present at the evacuation, but must have heard of the hanging, if it did take place, and would scarcely have used the expressions found in his history written about two years afterwards, had he known of its occurrence.

The account containing most particulars is that of General William Moultrie, and it is published here in full<sup>14</sup>.

#### “EVACUATION.

“On Saturday, the fourteenth day of December, 1782, the British troops evacuated Charlestown, after having possession two years, seven months, and two days.

The evacuation took place in the following manner: Brigadier General Wayne was ordered to cross Ashley River,\* with three hundred light infantry, eighty of Lee's cavalry, and twenty artillery, with two six pounders, to move down towards the British lines, which was near Colonel Shubrick's, and consisted of three redoubts. General Leslie, who commanded in town, sent a message to General Wayne, informing him that he would next day leave the town, and for the peace and security of the inhabitants, and of the town, would propose to leave their advanced works next day at the firing of the morning gun; at which time General Wayne should move on slowly, and take possession; and from thence to follow

<sup>14</sup>Moultrie's *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, Vol. II, p. 358.

\*General Greene's army lay off the west side of Ashley River, above the ferry.

the british troops into town, keeping at a respectful distance (say about two hundred yards) and when the British troops, after passing through the town gates, should file off to Gadsden's wharf, General Wayne was to proceed into town, which was done with great order and regularity, except now and then the British called to General Wayne that he was too fast upon them, which occasioned him to halt a little. About 11 o'clock, A. M. the American troops marched into town and took post at the state-house.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. General Greene conducted governor Mathews, and the Council, with some others of the citizens into town; we marched in, in the following order: an advance of an officer and thirty of Lee's dragoons; then followed the governor and General Greene, the next two were General Gist and myself, after us followed the council, citizens and officers, making altogether about fifty; one hundred and eighty cavalry brought up the rear; we halted in Broad street, opposite where the South Carolina bank now stands, there we alighted, and the cavalry discharged to quarters: afterwards, every one went where they pleased; some in viewing the town, others in visiting their friends. It was a grand and pleasing sight to see the enemy's fleet (upwards of three hundred sail) laying at anchor from Fort Johnson to Five-fathom-hole, in a curve line, as the current runs, and what made it more agreeable, they were ready to depart from the port. The great joy that was felt on this day, by the citizens and soldiers, was inexpressible: the widows, the orphans, the aged men and others, who, from their particular situations, were obliged to remain in Charlestown, many of whom had been cooped up in one room



of their own elegant houses for upwards of two years, whilst the other parts were occupied by the British officers, many of whom were a rude uncivil set of gentlemen; their situations, and the many mortifying circumstances occurred to them in that time, must have been truly distressing. I cannot forget that happy day when we marched into Charlestown with the American troops: it was a proud day to me, and I felt myself much elated, at seeing the balconies, the doors and windows crowded with the patriotic fair, and aged citizens and others, congratulating us on our return home, saying, 'God bless you, gentlemen! you are welcome home, gentlemen!' Both citizens and soldiers shed mutual tears of joy.

It was an ample reward for the triumphant soldier, after all the hazards and fatigues of war, which he had gone through, to be the instrument of releasing his friends and fellow citizens from captivity, and restoring to them their liberties and possession of their city and country again.

This fourteenth day of December, 1782, ought never to be forgotten by the Carolinians; it ought to be a day of festivity with them, and it was the real day of their deliverance and independence."

General Moultrie was, of course, present at the evacuation and although his account was not published until 1802, when he was already advanced in life, yet he was the very soul of honor, and noted for his humanity, and consideration for all his fellow citizens, Whig or Tory. It seems incredible that he should have known of the hanging of loyalists and yet written the account here given.

The next authority is from Major Alexander Garden's "Anecdotes." He was a member of Lee's legion, but it is not known whether he was present at the

evacuation. He certainly was here very soon afterwards. His truthfulness is acknowledged on all hands.<sup>15</sup>

"A considerable detachment of infantry that had crossed during the night at Ashley Ferry, under the command of Major James Hamilton, and a company of artillery under Captain Singleton, joined at daylight, and the whole under the direction of Gen. Wayne, moved towards the British out-post at Shubrick's;<sup>16</sup> but, before any indication of hostility could be shown, a gentleman of respectability advancing, proposed on the part of General Leslie, 'That no impediment should be offered to embarkation; in which case, he pledged himself that no injury should be done to the town. But, in the event of attack, he should use every means to insure security, and not be answerable for any consequences that might follow.' General Wayne gave a ready consent to the proposition, and immediately withdrew his troops to Accabee—not to refresh them, for they were totally destitute of food—but to prepare themselves, to make as handsome an appearance as circumstances would admit of, on the following morning. On the 14th at day-break, a gun was fired to apprise the British of the approach of the American force, which now moved forward towards the city. Arrived at their lines, as the ramparts were mounted, the Yaugers were seen retiring about fifty yards in front; and some of our officers, not in command, rode forward, and conversed with those of the army who were embarking. Orders had been issued by General Leslie, for the inhabitants to remain in their houses, and so strictly obeyed that

<sup>15</sup>*Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America, First Series*, p. 369. These anecdotes are "told with transparent fidelity," says Sir George Otto Trevelyan, *American Revolution*, part 1, p. 88.

<sup>16</sup>Now "The Country Club."

the Main Guard-House had actually been taken possession of by Captain Rouvrey, of the Maryland Line, before it was known that our troops were in the city. It appeared, however, that the enemy were not without suspicion that they might receive a parting blow—for gallies in the Ashley and Cooper Rivers dropped down in a line with our troops, the whole length of the Neck; and in front of the Bay, as the cavalry moved in their view, the men of war and armed vessels were ranged, with lighted matches, and every preparation for action; but not a shot was fired on either side, and the articles of convention strictly adhered to.

In the evening Gen. Greene entered the town, and was received with respectful homage. Great rejoicing could not be expected, as the persons found in the garrison were chiefly British merchants, who remained with permission to dispose of their goods, or Americans who had submitted, and who, though rejoiced at heart, might have considered it as indecorous to have shown external manifestation of it. The guard at night was committed to the Legion; and, in a very little time, every apartment was crowded with soldiers and sailors, who had emerged from their hiding places, and surrendered themselves, or who were brought in by the patrols, being found at improper hours in the streets. On the following morning General Wayne called at an early hour at the Guard House, and handsomely said—‘I wish not to take advantage of circumstances. If there are any men among you who have inadvertently remained behind, and not with the intention to quit the British standard, let them speak; they shall not be regarded as prisoners, but be immediately conveyed on board the fleet.’ Nineteen

sailors, stepping forward, declared, 'That they had only remained on shore to see the end of a frolic, and that they should be glad to profit by his generous offer.' Lieutenant Middleton, with a proper compliment to General Leslie for the handsome manner in which he had prevented the town from being injured, embarked with a flag of truce, and delivered the men in his charge to Commodore Sweeney, who commanded the Naval department."

The Legislature of South Carolina met at Charleston the 24th day of January, 1783. In his message to that body Governor Mathews makes no mention whatever of any disorder accompanying the evacuation. After calling attention to his agreement with the British merchants, he uses the following language with regard to persons remaining in Charleston without permission:

"After my entrance into this town, I found a number of persons here, who had formerly been citizens of this State, but who had continued to reside under the British Government in Charleston, until its Dissolution; whose cases it was thought advisable by the Privy Council, to refer to the General Assembly. It is therefore left with you to decide on their future Destiny.

There are also in this town, a number of persons, who are British Subjects, and who remained here after the evacuation without any condition on the part of this State. I have considered most of them as prisoners to the State, and have parolled them accordingly, untill the meeting of the Legislature. It now remains with you to determine on their several cases." "

Again in June, 1783, the Court of Sessions for the trial of criminals met in Charleston. It was pre-

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<sup>17</sup>*South Carolina Weekly Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1783, Vol. No. 1. Charleston Library Society.



sided over by Judge Ædanus Burke, an Irishman, who although a strong patriot and democrat during the whole war, was known for his humanity and hatred of violence of any kind committed without authority of law. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he says: "

"Our citizens from a habit of putting their enemies to death, have reconciled their minds to the killing of each other; and it is too true, I fear, that man by custom, may be so brutalized, as to relish human blood the more he has shed of it. Not to mention the many assassinations in the country, no less than four men have been slain in Charlestown since we regained it."

The slayers of these four men were brought to trial before him at that term. Had he known that *twenty-four* men had been murdered only six months before within a few hundred yards of the Court House "after we regained possession of the city" would he have used the language quoted above?

In addition to the search that has been made for direct accounts of the evacuation, the petitions by loyalists for compensation for the loss of property under the Act of Parliament giving compensation for losses in the American war have been examined. Any loyalists who were hanged must have had heirs, and, if the victims were reputable citizens, as stated by Judge Jones, though Mr. Smith does not so describe them, they probably had property which was seized or destroyed, but no statements with regard to personal outrages are found in any of the petitions filed either personally or by legal representatives.

It is to be expected that at some future time still further contemporary accounts may be discovered, but enough has been published here to warrant the hope that Professor Smith, when he publishes the next edition of his work, will omit this charge, or at least call

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<sup>18</sup>S. C. Gazette and General Advertiser, June 10, 1783.

attention to the fact that it has been questioned on good authority.

It may be of interest in this connection to know the numbers of persons, not counting the troops, who left Charleston on the fleet. The return has been published before.<sup>19</sup>

RETURN OF PEOPLE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTOWN,  
13th DECEMBER, 1782.

From Whence Embarked.	To What Place.	Men.	Whites. Women.	Chil'd'n.	Blacks.	Total.
Charlestown	Jamaica .....	600	300	378	2,613	3,891
	East Florida . .	630	306	337	1,653	2,926
	" " . . .	166	57	119	558	900
	England .....	137	74	63	50	324
	Halifax .....	163	133	121	53	470
	New York .....	100	40	50	50	240
	St. Lucia .....	20	...	...	350	370
		<hr/> 1,816	<hr/> 910	<hr/> 1,068	<hr/> 5,327	<hr/> 9,121

<sup>19</sup>Mass. Historical Society Miscellaneous Papers, 1769-1793. Vol. V, p. 139.

# RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

*(Continued from the October Number.)*

## Marriages.

1763.

Doct<sup>r</sup>: W<sup>m</sup> Pillans C Town Mary Hayne S. C Town  
 April 10  
 Lord W<sup>m</sup> Campbell Scotland Sarah Izard S. C Town  
 April 17  
 John Rutledge C T Eliza Grimke S C T May 1  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Loughton Smith C T Elliz Inglis S C T May 29  
 John Troup C T Frances Gordon S C T May 30  
 Jacob Motte C T Ann Pickering W C T June  
 Elias Vanderhorst C T Mary Cooper S C T July 12  
 William Baker C T Martha Screven S. Ja<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> July 17  
 John Champneys C T Ann Livingston S C T Nov 3

1764

John Allston Winyaw Mary Faucheraud S C Town June  
 John Limmocks S<sup>t</sup> Bart Elizabeth Sleigh S<sup>t</sup> Bart Nov<sup>r</sup> 9  
 Joseph Ladson Plant: S<sup>t</sup> Bart Martha Hampton S  
 S<sup>t</sup> Bart Nov<sup>r</sup> 22  
 Benj<sup>n</sup>. Singleton Pl: S<sup>t</sup> Bart Elizabeth S<sup>t</sup> John S  
 S<sup>t</sup> Bart Dec<sup>r</sup> 10  
 Jacob Glesson Ann Hipp Dec<sup>r</sup> 20  
 James Postell Esq<sup>r</sup> P: S<sup>t</sup> Bart Cather: Douxaint C  
 Town Dec<sup>r</sup> 30  
 Geo Abbot Hall C T Lois Mathewes S C Town Feb: 14  
 Maurice Simons C T Mary Mitchel S P Geo. July 19.  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Foley Capt Ship Escorte Catherine Melechamps S.  
 S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>r</sup>. Nov<sup>r</sup> 4  
 W<sup>m</sup> Henry Drayton C Town Dorothy Golightly S C T  
 Marc 29  
 James Fitch S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Helen Campbell S C T July 28

Peter Bacot C Town Elis: Hamond S Nov<sup>r</sup> 11  
 Henry Smith Goose Creek. Elis: Ball S S<sup>t</sup> John  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 13  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Gibbes Esq<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Island Sarah Reeves S Beaufort  
 June

1765.

Gideon Dupont Jun<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Bar Ann Jackson Spins S<sup>t</sup>  
 Bar January 6  
 John Hatfield Chandler C Town Sarah Swallows S C T  
 Janu 6  
 Benj<sup>n</sup> Garden Planter Prince W<sup>ms</sup>: Amelia Goddin S  
 S<sup>t</sup> George Jan: 17  
 Capt: Jn<sup>o</sup> Jennings Bermuda Mary Dutarque S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>o</sup>:  
 Jan 20  
 John S Dart Merch: Cha Town Martha Motte S C T  
 Janu 23  
 Ja<sup>s</sup>: Evans alias Cunningham Martha Givens S Beauf<sup>t</sup>:  
 Feb: 4  
 Thomas Hall Dorothy Jones S<sup>t</sup> Bar Feb 7  
 George Crofts Merch C Town Eliza: Leger C T Feb. 14  
 D<sup>r</sup> Michael Hacket S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Eliza White W Monks  
 Corner Feb. 14  
 Timothy Dargan S<sup>t</sup> Bart Ann Beasley S<sup>t</sup> Bart Feb. 19  
 Lambert Lance Merc: C Town Ann Magd: Kerne S  
 C Town Feb. 21  
 W<sup>m</sup> Smith Planter Elizabeth Dalton S<sup>t</sup> Bar Feb 23  
 John Palmer Ann Greaves March 21  
 David Bruce Merch: C Town Eleanor Dryden S C T  
 April 7  
 Thomas Yeomans Dorcas Fendin April 10  
 Benjamin Waring, Planter, Esq. S<sup>t</sup> George Ann Waring  
 Spin S<sup>t</sup> George April 18  
 William Gould Ann Clark S<sup>t</sup> Bart April 15  
 Joseph Law Planter S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mary Bradwell S S<sup>t</sup> B  
 April 23  
 Richard Williamson Planter S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Tobitha Eddings S  
 S<sup>t</sup> Pauls April 23



Richard Walter Merchant Dorchester Harriet Cantey S  
C. Church May 2<sup>d</sup>:

Andrew Reid Rope M: C Town Eliza: Sarrazin S C T  
May 5

Jn<sup>o</sup> Theus Jn<sup>o</sup> Island — Simmons W Jn<sup>o</sup> Is. May  
John Lambright, Shoem S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sarah Boggs S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
June 6

Thomas Waring Mer Cha Town Mary Waring S. S<sup>t</sup>  
Geo: June 13

Thomas Grimball Att<sup>r</sup> ditto Mary Prioleau S C T  
June 23

Champernoun W<sup>m</sup> Son Pl. S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Charlotte Mazyck S  
C T July 4

Jn<sup>o</sup> Nevin Isabella Orr S July 14

John Mitchell Planter S<sup>t</sup> Pauls — M<sup>r</sup> Pherson W C T  
July 18

Isaac Hayne Planter S<sup>t</sup> Bart Eliza: Hutson S C T  
July 18

D<sup>r</sup> John Powell S<sup>t</sup> Helena Martha Meggett S S<sup>t</sup> Helena  
Sept<sup>r</sup> 3

W<sup>m</sup> Saxby Colt Carpenter S<sup>t</sup> Bart Elizabeth Millar  
S<sup>t</sup> Barth Aug<sup>t</sup> 29

C F Chevalier Dancing M S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sarah Fullerton W  
S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sep<sup>r</sup>: 1

Benj<sup>n</sup>: Eddings Planter Edisto Mary Bailly Sep<sup>r</sup> 20

W<sup>m</sup> Gregory Ann Leacroft Oct 20

W<sup>m</sup> Hope Mer: Beaufort Mary Smith S Beauf.  
October 25

Rob<sup>t</sup> Watts Jane Ferguson Nov<sup>r</sup> 21

Thomas Timmons S<sup>t</sup> Bart Susanna Timmons S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 2

W<sup>m</sup> Webber Overseer S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sarah Smith Dec<sup>r</sup> 5

John Thompson S<sup>t</sup> Bart Johanna Kilvart April 10

Richard Stevens Plan. Beaufort Mary Smith Beaufort  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 18

John Hughes Ann Dinsley Dec<sup>r</sup> 28

Tho<sup>s</sup> Grange S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sarah Singleton S<sup>t</sup> Bart Dec<sup>r</sup> 31

John Rosse Eliz M<sup>r</sup> Gilvray W C T Jan<sup>r</sup>

Alex<sup>r</sup> Walker C Town Ann Fairchild S S<sup>t</sup> Paul June  
 William Scott S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>w</sup>. Sarah Brailsford S S<sup>t</sup> George  
 Oct<sup>r</sup> 17  
 Laclan McIntosh S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>w</sup> Elis Smith S S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>w</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 17  
 Robert Rowand C To- Mary McKewn S<sup>t</sup> Paul Sept<sup>r</sup> 12

1766.

Andrew Hibben C T — Winwood W. C. C. P.  
 Jan. 8  
 Robert Allyn S<sup>t</sup> Bar Sarah Jerdan Jan<sup>r</sup>: 1  
 John Eustace S<sup>t</sup> Bar Ann Thomas W S<sup>t</sup> Bar Jan: 12  
 W<sup>m</sup> Baker S<sup>t</sup> Bar Ann Sanders W S<sup>t</sup> Bart Jan 13  
 James Skirving Jun<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sarah Vinson S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 Jan 16  
 W<sup>m</sup> Findlay S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mary Boswood S S<sup>t</sup> Bart Jany 28  
 W<sup>m</sup> Cummins Ann Watkins Feb<sup>r</sup>: 10  
 Tho<sup>s</sup>. Buer Jacksonburg Rachel Baily W S<sup>t</sup> Bar Feb 13  
 Phil Smith Esq<sup>r</sup>: S<sup>t</sup> Bart Eliza: Stobo W S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
 April 17  
 James Creighton C Town Leslie Anderson S S<sup>t</sup> Bar<sup>t</sup>  
 March 6  
 Benj<sup>n</sup>: Villepontoux C Town Jane Dupont S S<sup>t</sup> Peter  
 April 1  
 Josiah Dupont S<sup>t</sup> Bart Ann Dupont S S<sup>t</sup> Bart April 1  
 Charles Odinsell S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Sarah Livingston W S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
 April 3  
 W<sup>m</sup> Skirving S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mary Sheheveral S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
 April 10  
 Barnard Elliott C Town Mary Elliott S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
 April 27  
 Thomas Baker C Town Esther Baker S S<sup>t</sup> Andrew  
 Edward Bower S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Mary Hyatt S S<sup>t</sup> Bart April 29  
 Samuel Boswood S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sarah Hippe S<sup>t</sup> Bart April 29  
 Joseph Wood Mary Sullivan April 30  
 Francis Browne Mary Boone May 21  
 Joseph Spry S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Cather: Tookerman S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 May 29

Tho<sup>s</sup> Jones C T Mary Townsend S C T June 4  
 Jacob Donnom S<sup>t</sup> Bart Catherine Kirk June 10  
 James Caveneau S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mary Douglas W S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 June 3  
 Jacob Stevens Jun<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mary Gough S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 July 3  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Gillon C T Mary Cripps W C T — 6  
 John Sharpless S<sup>t</sup> Bart Ann Sleigh S S<sup>t</sup> Bart July 17  
 Thomas Bole S<sup>t</sup> George Jane Clifford S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 July 22  
 Edward Splatt S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Esther Dean S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls July 24  
 Lionel Chalmers C T Elizabeth Warden C T Aug. 2  
 Joseph Loyd Sarah Mitchel Aug: 20  
 James Whaley S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sarah Denny Sept<sup>r</sup>. 7  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Michie C T Henrietta Carroll S C T — 9  
 John Dawney Sarah Storey Sept<sup>r</sup> 23  
 Joseph Bee S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Ester Ferguson S S<sup>t</sup> Bart Oct<sup>r</sup> 2.  
 Samuel Wadingham S<sup>t</sup> Bart Rebecca Shoemaker S  
 S<sup>t</sup> Bart Oct<sup>r</sup>: 28  
 Samuel Prioleau Jun<sup>r</sup> C Town Catherine Gordon S  
 S<sup>t</sup> Johns Oct: 9  
 Francis Clayton Mary Colcock S Nov<sup>r</sup> 16  
 Alex<sup>r</sup>: Mackey Mary Williams Nov<sup>r</sup> 26  
 Benj. Guerard C T Sarah Middleton S Beauf — 29  
 John Evans Jun<sup>r</sup> Sarah Fripp Nov<sup>r</sup> 26  
 Gabriel Stock Ann Hampton S S<sup>t</sup> Bar Dec<sup>r</sup> 3  
 James Postel Esq Dorchester Elizabeth Girardeau S<sup>t</sup> B  
 John Mathewes Esq C Town Mary Wragg C Town  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 8  
 W<sup>m</sup> Somersall S<sup>t</sup> Christo Sarah Legare S C T D—11  
 [The above line erased in original.]  
 Hugh Campbell Jacks'burg Eliza Reily S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
 April 16  
 William Swinton S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Sarah Baron W S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 June 12<sup>th</sup>  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Skottowe Lucia Bellinger S Dec: 30<sup>th</sup>  
 John Barnwell Beaufort Eliz Fenwick S C Town  
 Jan 30<sup>th</sup>

Tho<sup>s</sup> Lind Catherine Smith Dec: 30  
 Robert Hume Goose creek Susannah Hume<sup>1</sup> S S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>  
 Ap<sup>1</sup> 24  
 George Baillie Joanna Crook S Dec: 30  
 John Harleston S<sup>t</sup> Johns Elis: Faucheraud S C T  
 Ap<sup>1</sup> 24  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Fuller S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>w</sup> Elis: Miles<sup>2</sup> W Sep<sup>r</sup> 7  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Moncrief Mary Fley S Sep<sup>r</sup> 29  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Chisolm C T Christiana Chisolm S. C. T. Oct<sup>r</sup> 5

## 1767.

Andrew Cunningham C Town Marg<sup>t</sup>: Cochran<sup>3</sup> W  
 S<sup>t</sup> Bart Jan<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>  
 Joseph Dobbins Mary Grange S<sup>t</sup> Bart Jan<sup>r</sup> 8  
 W<sup>m</sup> Somersel West Indies Sarah Legare S S Town  
 Jan 16  
 John Mathewes C Town Ann Hervey S C Town  
 Feb 22  
 James Fraser P Williams Marg<sup>t</sup>: Prioleau S P W<sup>m</sup>.  
 Feb 2 --  
 Henry DeSaussure ditto Jane McPhersons S ditto  
 Feb 22  
 Thomas Netherclift C Town Ann McQueen S C Town  
 Feb: 22  
 James Hazel Jun<sup>r</sup> Susan Foissin Santee March 6  
 Anthony La Motte C Town Dorcas Randall S C T March 8  
 William Cattell S<sup>t</sup> Andrews Sabina Lynch S C T d<sup>o</sup>:  
 James Gordon C Town Cat: Smith S N York March 10  
 John Huger D<sup>o</sup> - - Charlotte Motte S C T March 15  
 Edmund Bellinger S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mary Cossens S Georgia D<sup>o</sup> - -  
 Thomas Hartly Stono Mary Hyatt W S<sup>t</sup> Bart March 26  
 Hugh Thompson S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mary Penny W S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 March 29

<sup>1</sup>The church register of St. Thomas and St. Denis gives the marriage of Robert Hume and Susanna Quash, April 24, 1766.

<sup>2</sup>She was Elizabeth Mellirchamp, and married Edward Miles in 1760.

<sup>3</sup>The widow of Dr. John Cochran—S. C. Gazette, Jan. 5, 1767.



Thomas White S<sup>t</sup> Bart Rebecca Harden S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 April 15  
 John Connor Cather: Rolles S<sup>t</sup> Bart April 21  
 Benj<sup>n</sup> Seabrook Sarah Calder Edisto May 1  
 Joseph Dobson Eliza: Nichols May 3  
 Richard Martin S<sup>t</sup> Bart Martha Woodcroft S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 May 6  
 John Jones Marg Hamilton May 14  
 John Millis Rebecca Swansey May 31  
 John Moore Sarah Fletcher June 9  
 Benj<sup>n</sup>: Toomer Mary Nichols June 10  
 James Jones S<sup>t</sup> Bart Ann Vinson S S<sup>t</sup> Bart June 15  
 Samuel Nichols Ann Ferguson June 25  
 Francis Rose S<sup>t</sup> Andrew Eliz: Linning S C Town  
 July 3  
 Patrick Carrol S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mary Brown July 6  
 James Graham Georgia Sarah Stuart S C Town July 16  
 Benj<sup>n</sup>: Huger C Town Mary Golightly S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 Aug 1  
 Joseph Baynard Eliz: Hosford July 25  
 John Anderson S<sup>t</sup> Bar Beatrix Gordon W S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 Aug 1  
 John Baker C Town Amy Legare S C Town  
 Oct: 13  
 John Burn Esq D° --- Ann Baron W D°  
 James Stanyarne Jn° Island Henrietta Raven W D°  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Alexander C Town Rachel Anderson S D°  
 David Guerard Santee Judith de S<sup>t</sup> Julien S D°  
 Edward Griffith C Town Martha Miles S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 Nov<sup>r</sup>: 19  
 George Blakie Eliz: Rosse W C Town Nov<sup>r</sup>: 22  
 Thomas Bell Anne Murray  
 James Saunds C Town Hannah Dewick S  
 Dec 4  
 Hon: Tho<sup>s</sup> Skottowe<sup>s</sup> Esq D° Lucia Bellinger S A. River  
 Dec 30

\*This marriage took place in Dec., 1766, and is so recorded in the Hayne Record, then repeated here.

Gabriel Capers S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Mart: Wetherston S. C Town  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 1  
Edward Thomas S<sup>t</sup> Johns Ann Gibbes S C Town  
Sep<sup>r</sup> 29  
Peter Valton C Town Eliz Timothy S D<sup>o</sup>  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 3  
John McCall C Town Charlotte Glen D<sup>o</sup>  
Nov 9 Tim<sup>s</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 17  
Robert Beard before Nov<sup>r</sup> 30. Tim. Mary Colles S D<sup>o</sup>  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 8  
Daniel Stevens C Town Patience Norton D<sup>o</sup>  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 6: Tim  
Wilson Cook S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sarah Newton W S<sup>t</sup> Bart Dec<sup>r</sup> 15  
Edward Oats C T — Walker S March  
D<sup>r</sup> John Delahowe C T — Boyd W C T Ap<sup>l</sup> 23  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Savage C T Mary Butler S Georgia Ap<sup>l</sup> 21  
Frances Varambant C T Angelica La Tour S C T  
July 27  
Anthony Toomer C T Ann Warham S C T Aug<sup>t</sup> 2  
George Greenland Charlotte Warley S Dec<sup>r</sup>.  
[The above line erased in original.]  
George Thomson C T Jean Yorston S Scotland  
W<sup>m</sup> Haggot England — Walter S Dec<sup>r</sup> [13]  
Ralph Izard May 1<sup>st</sup> S<sup>o</sup> Caro Alice Delancy S N York  
Daniel Price Eleanor Jones S April  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Swainston Watbro Deborah Sabb S S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>  
Feb: 15  
Jn<sup>o</sup> Lord — Carver Marg<sup>t</sup> Brown S Goose creek Feb. 19  
And<sup>w</sup> Rutledge C T Elis Gadsden S C T Sept<sup>r</sup>: 24

1768.

Richard Nicolls C Town Ann M<sup>c</sup>Gaw S C T Jan —  
Daniel Horry Esq<sup>r</sup> Santee Harriet Pinckney S C Town  
Feb:

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<sup>s</sup>Refers to Timothy's paper, the *South Carolina Gazette*, there being two other papers at this period, the *South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, edited by Charles Crouch, and the *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, edited by Robert Wells.

Charles Shephard C Town Eliz: Radcliffe S C Town  
Feb

David Dott C Town Sarah Baker S Ash: Riv<sup>r</sup> Feb 13<sup>th</sup>  
Rev<sup>d</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Thomas C Town Mary Lamboll S C Town  
Feb:

Jn<sup>o</sup> Richardson S<sup>t</sup> Augustine Amy Welchuysen S. C T  
Mar: 27- T

Jn<sup>o</sup> Bull Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town Eleanor Purry S Beaufort  
March 31. T

Roger Smith C Town Mary Rutledge S C Town  
April 7. T

W<sup>m</sup> Brisbane C Town Eunace Stevens S S<sup>t</sup> Andrews  
April

Nathaniel Fuller S<sup>t</sup> Andrews Ann Fuller S S<sup>t</sup> Andrew  
April

Tho<sup>s</sup> Osborne S<sup>t</sup> Bartho: Catherine Spry W S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
May

Francis Roche S<sup>t</sup> Thom<sup>s</sup>: Mary Jennings S May

Charles Motte C Town Eliza: Roche S S<sup>t</sup> Thom<sup>s</sup> May

Jacob Deveaux C Town Eliza: Barnwell S Beaufort  
June

James M<sup>c</sup>Kensie C Town Ann Immer W Purrysburg  
July

Jn<sup>o</sup> Bohum Girardeau S<sup>t</sup> Barth Hannah Maybank W  
S<sup>t</sup> Barth Aug: 18<sup>th</sup>

Rev<sup>d</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Tonge S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Susan: Perry S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
Sept: 5 T

Francis Baker C Town Ann Simkins S C Town Sept:

Rob<sup>t</sup> Dillon C Town Christian Chiffelle S Purrysburg  
Oct: 6. T

Bennet Oldham C Town M<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Cartey Beaufort Oct:

W<sup>m</sup> Richardson C Town Ann Guignard S S<sup>t</sup>: Oct: [11]

Thomas Doughty C Town Mary Legare S C Town  
Oct: 10<sup>th</sup>. T

Sam <sup>l</sup> Thomas	}	Oct <sup>r</sup> 30 St: Jane Douxsaint S C Town
Jn <sup>o</sup> Colcock		Nov:
		Tim C Town Amelia Jones S S Town
		Nov <sup>r</sup>

Richard Waring S<sup>t</sup> George Ann Branford S S<sup>t</sup> James  
Nov<sup>r</sup>  
Nehemiah Rivers James Isl<sup>d</sup>: Bulah Law S Nov<sup>r</sup>  
James Christie Hepsibah Rose S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Nov<sup>r</sup> 19. T  
John Scott C Town Sar: Perronneau S C Town Dec<sup>r</sup>  
Thomas Ladson Johns Isl<sup>d</sup>: Mary Cole S Johns Island  
Dec<sup>r</sup>  
Isaac Drose Dorchester Mary Eli: Drose Dorchester  
Dec<sup>r</sup>:  
Nathaniel Barnwell Beaufort Eliza: Wait S Wadmelow  
I Dec<sup>r</sup>:  
Richard Neitcher [?] Chehaw Martha Waley Hutsons Is  
Ap<sup>l</sup> 4  
James Roulain Angelica Varambaut W. July 18  
James Cook Prov: Surveyor Sarah Millhouse S Camden  
Sept<sup>r</sup> 15

1769.

Jn Amory Elis: Cantle W Jan<sup>r</sup>  
Richard Todd Elis: Winborn S Jan<sup>r</sup>  
John Horlbeck Elis: Gallman W Feb<sup>r</sup>:  
Arnout Seermehorn Mary Mackey W Feb: 23  
Turner Vardell Elis: Tucker S April  
D<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Fitsgerald N<sup>o</sup> Carol Beatty W S<sup>t</sup> Bart May 11  
D<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Remington Edisto Ann Eaton Edisto May 14  
John Webb C Town Mary Doughty S C Town Jan:  
William Skirving S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Anne Holland Hutchinson S  
S<sup>t</sup> Bart Jan 12:  
Benj<sup>n</sup> Lewis Merchant W Indies Fran: Clau: Timothy S  
C Town Jan  
Stephen Drayton Esq<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Lukes Elizab: Waring S  
C Town Jan  
William Wragg Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town Henrietta Wragg S  
C Town Feb 5  
John Savage Ninety Six Ann Gaillard S Feb:  
Capt George Higgins Snow Portland Eliza: Collis S  
C Town Feb. 12<sup>th</sup>  
William Lee C Town Ann Theus S C Town Feb:



Basil Cowper Georgia Mary Smith S Georgia Feb:  
 James Skirving Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town Charl: Mathewes W  
 C Town Marc: 18  
 William Telfair Georgia Elisa: Bellinger S S<sup>t</sup> Andrews  
 Mar 21  
 Roger Pinckney Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town Sarah Hume W S<sup>t</sup> Johns  
 Mar 26  
 James Hervey C Town Mary Gibbes S S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mar 23  
 Thomas Walter C Town Ann Lesesne S Daniels Isld  
 Mar 26  
 John M<sup>c</sup>Kensie Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town Sarah Smith S C Town  
 April 3  
 James Cassells Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town Ann Mann S Blk River  
 Mar  
 Alexander Wright Georgia Eliz. Izzard S Goosecreek  
 Apr: 6  
 D<sup>r</sup> George Haig S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Sarah M<sup>c</sup>Kewn S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
 May 2  
 John Perkins Prince Will<sup>m</sup>: Sarah Cossens S Georgia  
 Apr.  
 William Johnson C Town Sarah Nightingale S. C Town  
 May 15  
 Thomas Corbett C Town Margaret Harleston S June 8  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Bull C Town Sarah Philips S Jamaica July 16  
 Goddin Guerard Prince Wil<sup>m</sup>: Ann Mathewes S. C Town  
 Aug 23  
 D<sup>r</sup> Archib: M<sup>c</sup>Neil C Town Eliza: Postell S Dorchester  
 Sept:  
 Richard Wayne C Town Eliza: Clifford S S<sup>t</sup> Bartho  
 Sep<sup>t</sup>: 14  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Brailsford C Town Eliza: Muncreef S C Town  
 Nov<sup>r</sup>: 30  
 Paul Trapier Esq<sup>r</sup> Geo: Town M<sup>rs</sup> Waties W. June  
 Cha<sup>r</sup>: August: Steward Capt Reg<sup>t</sup>: Sarah Powell S  
 Pedee River June 15  
 Peter Boquet C Town M<sup>c</sup>Laughlan S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls June  
 William Miles Ashepoo Mary Elliott S S<sup>t</sup> Andrews  
 Oct<sup>r</sup>: 26

George Ancrom C Town Cather: Porcher S C Town  
 Nov<sup>r</sup> 27  
 Eli Kershaw Rockingham Mary Canty S Cambden  
 Nov<sup>r</sup> 19  
 Peter Coustiell Jacksonsb<sup>r</sup>: Mary Hext W S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 Henry Webster Ditto Susanna Ford W Round O  
 May 18  
 Robert Little Jacksonburg Ann Hext W. Jacksonb<sup>r</sup>:  
 June 8  
 \*Thomas Smith S<sup>t</sup> Bart— Hannah Cockran S Chehaws  
 Mar. 22  
 Robert Hawie Susannah Lesesne Dec 14  
 \*Roger Smith Mary Rutledge April  
 Bernard Beekman Elis: Scott W. Dec 14  
 \*Nathaniel Fuller Ann Fuller S. April  
 \*W<sup>m</sup> Brisbane — Stevens S. April  
 \*Mathias Hutchinson Jane Perdriau S June  
 John Wilson Mary Rivers S. Dec<sup>r</sup>: 14.

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\*These names have lines drawn through them in the original.

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

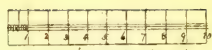
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Fraser & Neave

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[Scale reduced on this reproduction]

South Carolina

[illegible]

Black Blazing Co. Magazine

*Reduced to One Third of Original Size*

Wm Bully

## RADNOR, EDMUNDSBURY AND JACKSON. BOROUGH.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

### RADNOR.

The town of Radnor was another of the early projected towns in lower South Carolina that attained to but a short lived existence. Among the Baronies granted by the Lords Proprietors of the Province towards the end of their dominion, was one of 12,000 acres to Charles Edwards on 25 October, 1726. Altho' the grant was to Charles Edwards, it was really for Thomas Lowndes, in whose favor a declaration to that effect was made by Edwards on 5th July, 1727, One half of this Barony was by Lowndes transferred (8th September, 1732) to the Honorable William Bull, afterwards for some years Lieutenant Governor of the Province.<sup>1</sup>

The Barony as surveyed out, was in two tracts—one of 10,000 acres and the other of 2,000 acres. Bull obtaining one-half or 5,000 acres of the first tract and 1,000 acres of the other. Both these tracts were in what was then Granville County, and is now Beaufort County, between the Combahee River and Pocotaligo River.

The first tract he settled himself, part of it forming his Sheldon plantation. To his son, Stephen Bull, he apparently gave the whole or a part of the smaller tract of 1,000 acres, which was known as "Newbury." On an adjacent tract, lying on the Combahee River, he laid out the town of Radnor.

According to the maps the town was laid out in 1734. No entry has been found on the minutes of the Council when this plan was approved by the Council as then required by Statute; but on 11 March, 1737, an Act was passed by the General Assembly<sup>2</sup> reciting:

"Whereas, the inhabitants on both sides of Comba-

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<sup>1</sup>M. C. O.—Charleston County, Book S, p. 86.

<sup>2</sup>Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. 6, p. 625.



"hee River near the ferry, by their petition to the General Assembly of this Province, have set forth the disadvantages they are under by being at too great a distance from any public market to dispose of the produce of their plantations, and praying to be relieved by a law to be passed for appointing a fair and markets in the town of Radnor on the said river in Granville County; and whereas, it appears that the said town is situate in the most convenient place on that river through which the high road leading from Charlestown to Port Royal and Purrysburg passes and that a common of about seventy acres of land joining to the said town is given by the Honorable William Bull, Esquire, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the same, and also a square piece of land laid out for a market place and certain lots of land for a chappel and free school in the said town of Radnor as appears by the plan or survey of the said town hereunto annexed, certified the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four by the said William Bull."

The Act then provides that an open public market shall be held in this market place in Radnor free from any toll for seven years, and to be held every Tuesday and Saturday, and that two fairs shall annually be held there, one to begin on the second Tuesday in May, and end on the next Friday, and the other to begin on the second Tuesday in October and end on the next Friday.

The town had been located at the ferry over Combahee River where the high road from Beaufort to Charleston crossed the river. This road had been laid out under an Act passed in 1711<sup>3</sup> and the high road and ferry are in the same place today as then laid out.

On 8th March, 1741, an Act was passed<sup>4</sup> directing

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<sup>3</sup>Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. 9, p. 14.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 116.

the building of a good and substantial bridge over Combahee River from the causeway to the Town of Radnor. The bridge must have been built and no doubt shared the fate of most bridges of the kind at that period, viz: to be carried away by flood or freshet, for in July, 1766, another Act was passed<sup>5</sup> establishing a ferry over Combahee River from Combahee causey to the opposite shore "where a bridge lately stood" in lieu of the bridge and vesting the ferry in Stephen Bull for 14 years. The bridge seems never to have been rebuilt, as the later Acts all refer to, and grant it as a ferry.

In November, 1763,<sup>6</sup> a petition was presented to the Provincial Council by certain inhabitants of Granville and Colleton Counties, stating that if the Town of Radnor, which is situated on the south side of Combahee River, was made a port of entry for loading and unloading ships of burden, it being the most convenient place for such purpose between Charlestown and Port Royal, it would encourage people to settle there.

What action the Council took does not appear and neither Statutes nor Council Orders seem to have availed in building up Radnor. The town—if town it really ever was—disappears from mention.

It is denoted as a town on de Brahm's map made in 1757, but it is not on Mouzon's map of 1775, and there is no further mention of it as such in the Statutes.

The record does not disclose many sales of lots by Bull, and by his will, which was made in April, 1750, he devises a large number of lots to his children and grandson as if he still held, not having been able to dispose of them, viz: To his daughter Mary Henrietta—lots 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66; to his son William, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 68; to his son-in-law

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid, p. 217.

<sup>6</sup>Minutes of Council for 1763, p. 396.

Thomas Drayton—lots 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 91, 92, 83, 84, 85, 86, and to his grandson Stephen Bull—lots 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

The map published with this is taken from one in the office of the State Historical Commission at Columbia, and is no doubt either the original mentioned in the Act of 1737 or an authentic copy.

### EDMUNDSBURY.

The Town of Edmundsbury, sometimes misspelt Edmondsbury, was located on the west bank of the Ashepoo River, where the main public road from Charles Town to the southward crossed that river. It was situated on a tract of 600 acres on the Ashepoo River originally granted to the first Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, as part of his patent for 48,000 acres. By his will, dated 10th October, 1705, Landgrave Edmund Bellinger devised this tract to his son Thomas Bellinger, who dying intestate, it went to his brother Edmund Bellinger, the second Landgrave of that name.<sup>1</sup>

The Town was laid out in 1740 on a part of this 600 acres, apparently not during the lifetime of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, but presumably received its name from him.

The public road crossing the river where the Town was subsequently located, was originally laid out under an Act passed 10th November, 1711, which directed that a road be laid out from St. Helena and Port Royal, to that part of Ashepoo River most convenient for crossing said river in the road to Charleston, and appointed Mr. Edward Bellinger one of the commissioners for the purpose.<sup>2</sup>

By an Act passed on 5<sup>th</sup> March, 1736/7, the commissioners are directed to build "a good and substantial "bridge over Ashepoo River at the place where the

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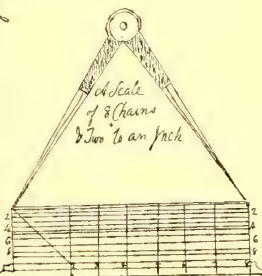
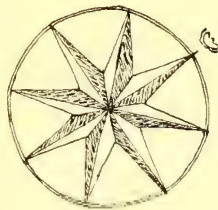
<sup>1</sup>Office Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>. S. C. Memorial, Bk. 3, p. 136.

<sup>2</sup>Statutes at Large, S. C., Vol. IX, p. 14.

16 1/2 Acres

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A Plan of The  
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*Reduced One-Half of Original Size*



"high road leading from Charles Town to Port Royal  
 "now crosses the same that is to say, from that part  
 "of a bluff on the plantation of Mr. Edmund Bellinger  
 "commonly called Oketys where the said high road is  
 "now laid out to the land of Benjamin Godin Esq<sup>r</sup> op-  
 "posite thereto on the said river."<sup>3</sup>

Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, the second Landgrave, left a will dated 21 February, 1739.<sup>4</sup>

He died about 5 March, 1739, as on that day his burial is recorded in the Parish Register of St. Andrew's. His will is not now to be found on record. The will books of that date are non-existent, but his will is recited in deeds executed by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellinger, who was his executrix.<sup>5</sup> The record does not show that any lots in Edmondsbury were transferred before his death, nor is there any mention in the deeds examined on the record of any part of his will referring to the Town.

The first public mention of the Town is in the statute of 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1741<sup>6</sup>. By that statute the commissioners were directed to lay out and keep in repair a road from the Town or Village of Edmondsbury, near Ashepoo Bridge, into the Salt Catcher road.

In the volume of the Council Journal for 1742 the following occurs under date of 28<sup>th</sup> May, 1742:

"A Plan of the Town of St. Edmondsbury, situated  
 "on the South side of Ashepoo river, in the Parish of  
 "St. Bartholomew, in Colleton County in the Province  
 "of South Carolina was laid before his Honor, the Lieut.  
 "Govr. in Council and a Majority of His Majesty's  
 "Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council being present for approbation and the  
 "same was thereupon accordingly approved of by His  
 "Honor, the Lieut: Gov<sup>r</sup> in Council Pursuant to the

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 96.

<sup>4</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. G. G., p. 162.

<sup>5</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A. A., p. 10.

<sup>6</sup>Statutes at Large, Vol. IX, p. 118.

"Act of Gen<sup>l</sup>. Assembly in that case made and provided."

In November, 1744, two lots, N<sup>o</sup>. 3 and 13, in Edmondsbury, were conveyed by Elizabeth Bellinger, widow and executrix of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, to William Buchanan of St. Helena Parish Merchant,<sup>7</sup> one of these lots, N<sup>o</sup>. 13, had been previously sold to Richard Webb, who transferred his interest to William Buchanan. From the description of the lots in this deed it appears that one street, fronting on the river, was known as the "Bay."

This word "bay" is one which seems very generally to have been applied in Lower South Carolina at that period in Towns on rivers or water courses, to the streets which fronted directly on the water.

Very few transfers of lots appear on record, and there is little except the scanty notices in the public statutes to show anything of the history of the Town.

An Act was passed 25 May, 1745,<sup>8</sup> for founding and establishing a Chapel of Ease at the Town of Edmondsbury. This statute recites; that a petition had been presented, stating that the Town or Village of Edmondsbury on Ashepoo River was very conveniently situated for a Chapel. This Chapel was commenced in 1753, and built of brick and sufficiently finished in 1760 as to be used for divine worship.<sup>9</sup> It fell down in 1810 and was replaced by a wooden building.<sup>10</sup>

By the Act of 11 Sept., 1779,<sup>11</sup> a public ferry was established over Ashepoo river, where Ashepoo bridge stood, and vested in Edmund Bellinger, Jr., in trust for the estate of Benjamin Webb, dec<sup>d</sup>. and Ann Bolton.

By the Act of 19 Decr., 1807,<sup>12</sup> it was enacted "that

<sup>7</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A. A., p. 45.

<sup>8</sup>General Statutes, Vol. III, p. 652.

<sup>9</sup>Dalcho, p. 371.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 373.

<sup>11</sup>General Statutes, Vol. IX, p. 272.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid, p. 429.

"a toll bridge shall be established across Ashepoo river "opposite the Town of Edmondsbury in St. Bartholomew's Parish at the same place where the bridge commonly called Ashepoo bridge was formerly erected."

This bridge evidently did not long hold its own against freshet, for on 7 Decr., 1808,<sup>13</sup> an Act was passed providing that a public *ferry* be established on Ashepoo River, at the place laid out for the Town of Edmondsburgh, where the late toll bridge in William Skirving and Phineas Smith stood. And in December, 1815,<sup>14</sup> another Act provided that the ferry on Ashepoo river at the village of Ashepoo otherwise called Edmondsberry, should be re-established and vested in the widow and children of Phineas Pierson.

The place thus seems to have long retained the name of the Town or Village of Edmondsbury, but it is probable that all it retained was the name, and that beyond the Church and possibly the residence of a ferryman there were no other buildings.

It is put down on de Brahms map of 1757 as a village, but is not noted as such on Mouzon's map of 1775, or on Mills' Atlas of Colleton County, published in 1826, or even mentioned in the account of Colleton County in Mills' Statistics of South Carolina, published in 1825. Divine service continued to be held in the Church at Edmondsbury until the War Between the States. About the close of that war, the Church was destroyed by fire, either started by accident or set by one of the parties of the vandals who were then under the direction of the United States military commanders ravaging the lower part of the State, and it has never been rebuilt.

All that now marks the site of the Town are the ruins of the Church and the graves that surround it.

The map of the old Town published with this article

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<sup>13</sup>Ibid., p. 436.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid., p. 479.

is taken from the map in the office of the Historical Commission at Columbia and is evidently the map approved by the Council at the meeting held 28 May, 1742.

### JACKSONBOROUGH.

The old town of Jacksonborough was laid out about the same time as Radnor and Edmundsbury—between 1730 and 1740.

On 28 August, 1701, a grant of 400 acres on the south side of the South Edisto or Pon Pon river was made to John Jackson.<sup>1</sup>

The main high road from Charleston, or Charles Town, to the southward as established in 1711,<sup>2</sup> crossed the Edisto river at a point opposite this tract of land granted to John Jackson. That portion of the Edisto river, from the point where it reaches Edisto Island on the coast running up for some 20 miles, and above the ferry which was afterwards well known as Parker's Ferry, was commonly denominated the Pon Pon river. The Pon Pon river was really only the lower part, the last 20 miles or thereabouts, of the South Edisto, or Edisto river.

By the Act of 12 June, 1714,<sup>3</sup> a bridge was ordered to be built over the South Edisto river at the most convenient place on South Edisto River at the plantation of Capt. John Jackson.

By the Act of 9 Decr., 1725,<sup>4</sup> it was provided that the ferry theretofore established at the plantation of James Wrixham be removed and established at the plantation of Mr. John Jackson, across the Pon Pon river.

On 9 April, 1734, another Act,<sup>5</sup> directed the commissioners to rebuild a bridge over the Pon Pon river,

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<sup>1</sup>Grant Boat, 38 (Proprietary Grants,) p. 403.

<sup>2</sup>General Statutes, Vol. IX, p. 14.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, p. 33.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 64.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 86.



where the bridge formerly stood at the plantation of Capt. John Jackson. This last bridge also must have lasted not a long time, for in 1751<sup>6</sup> an Act recited that the bridge formerly built over Pon Pon river had been destroyed by a flood or rising of the river, and directed the commissioners to build a good and substantial bridge over the Pon Pon, not far from where the old bridge stood.

By the will of John Jackson, made in March, 1737, and probated in May, 1748,<sup>7</sup> he empowers his executors to sell "any of my lands or Town lotts not yet disposed off in Jacksonborough which my said executors shall "think fitt."

Whether this John Jackson was the same as the original grantee of the 400 acres or a descendant of the same name the record so far as examined does not disclose.

On 16 March, 1757,<sup>8</sup> his executors, viz, his wife, Jean Jackson, who had by marriage become Jean Harley, and his brother, George Jackson, conveyed to Gideon Dupont, for £773 currency of South Carolina, 290 acres adjoining the village of Jacksonborough, being part of the original grant of 400 acres out of which the village was taken.

By an Act in 1779<sup>9</sup> a public ferry was established over the Pon Pon river, near Jacksonborough; and by the Act of 26<sup>th</sup> February, 1786,<sup>10</sup> the Commissioners of the Parishes of St. Paul's and St. Bartholomew's were directed to build a bridge over the Pon Pon at Jacksonborough.

In December, 1803, an Act was passed,<sup>11</sup> which recites that the bridge across the Pon Pon at Jacksonborough

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<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 156.

<sup>7</sup>Probate Court, Charleston County, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 43.

<sup>8</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Y. Y., p. 66.

<sup>9</sup>Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. IX, p. 271.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 312.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 408.

had been carried away by the frequent passing of rafts down the river.

Lieut. Anthony Allaire, of the American Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Patrick Ferguson, on the march from Savannah to join the army under Sir Henry Clinton, in March, 1780, makes the following mention of Jacksonborough in his diary, under date of 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1780: "After crossing, continued our march to "Jacksonborough, a village containing about sixty "houses, situated on Pon Pon, or Edisto river. The "most of the houses are very good; the people tolerable well to live; some large store houses for rice, "from which they convey it by water to Charleston "market. In short, it is a pleasant little place, and well "situated for trade, but the inhabitants are all Rebels—"not a man remaining in the town, except two, one of "whom was so sick he could not get out of bed, and the "other a doctor, who had the name of a friend to Government."<sup>12</sup>

Jacksonborough is not mentioned in de Brahm's map of 1757, but is on both Mouzon's maps of 1775 and the reprint of 1794.

The place attained a temporary eminence when in January, 1782, the Legislature of the State was there convened—Charleston being then in the hands of the British. It was this Legislature which passed the famous confiscation and amercement Act, and for a short period Jacksonborough attained the dignity of the seat of government and the place of publication of a newspaper.

This soon passed, but Jacksonborough continued to be the County seat of Colleton County, where the Court House and Jail were located until 1817, when the County seat was by statute changed from Jacksonborough to Walterborough.

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<sup>12</sup>King's Mt. and Its Heroes, by Draper, p. 487.

The village seems then, as other low country villages of the time situated in unhealthy localities, to have gradually gone to decay. In Mills' Statistics of South Carolina, published in 1826, it is stated: "The old "court-house and jail are still standing, and two or "three dwellings," and in Mills' Atlas, published in 1825, it is still noted as a village.

The construction of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, in 1859, has given a new life to the village; a village of the same name, but not on the same site as the old. The old village of Jacksonborough was located on the public road about a half mile from the present railway station on the railroad about which the new village has grown up.

The writer has been able to find no map of Jacksonborough. One existed, for the deeds refer to lots as marked on the map or "model" of the town, but no copy is now to be found among the records in Columbia.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE  
PROVINCE OF SOUTH CARO-  
LINA, 1692-1700.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

May 9, 1682,\* James Witter appeared before Robert Gibbes and made oath that he was present and saw Maurice Mathews and James Moore sign a deed conveying property to Magnus Pople. Recorded December 11, 1682. (Page 339.)

December 6, 1682, Magnus Pople, shipwright, of Carolina, conveyed to Anthony Shory a tract of land which had been conveyed to him by "Maurice Mathews & James Moore, of ye pvince of Carolina aforesd Esqrs." \* \* "by one Certaine Writeing or Lettr of Attorney undr the hands and seales of James Jones & his Wife, bareing date the 3d day of August (1681)" in consideration of £20, reciting that this land had been "taken up by & granted unto ye sd James Jones & Elizabeth, as by the Record of the grant thereof now remaining in ye Registrs office may appear ffifty Acres of the sd Plantation lately sold by the sd James Jones Unto James Witter of sd pvince Marrinr, Conteyning Two hundred and thirty Acres of Land or thereabouts" \* \* "and being upon ye South side of James Towne Creek", bounding on the creek, lands of John Foster, Hugh Wigglesworth, Thomas Shory and the fifty acres sold to James Witter, being 230 acres. Witnesses: — Samways, — Atkinson and J. Oldys." Recorded December 11, 1682. (Pages 339-340.)

December 8, 1682, "Peaceable and quiett possession of Turff and Twigg" of the above mentioned premises

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\*Several pages from an earlier volume were bound in here, when the volume was rebound many years ago.



was given unto Anthony Shory by Magnus Pople. Witnesses: William Pharoah and Mrs. Wilkeson. (Page 340.)

August 31, 1682, Joseph Smith and Thomas Gun, cooper, entered into a contract. Recorded December 22, 1682. (Page 340.)

Commission [written in Latin] from John, Lord Berkeley, Palatine of Carolina, to James Colleton, brother of Sir Peter Colleton, constituting him a Landgrave of Carolina. Recorded January 20, 1682/3. (Page 341.)

May 10, 1682, Philip Doldridge conveyed to John Beresford an island containing seventy acres of land, which he had bought from Philip Brady, bounded by lands of John Norton and Capt. Robert Daniell. Recorded January 23, 1682/3. (Page 342.)

October 3, 1679, Joseph West, Governor, granted to Anthony Shory a tract of 200 acres of land on "Wampacheroone Creeke." Signed by Governor West, and William Fuller, Richard Conant and William Owen, members of the Council. (Page 343.)

March 20, 1782, "William Earle of Craven Pallatine and the rest of the true and absolute Proprietors of the province of Carolina", through the Governor and Council of the Province, granted unto John Stevens lot No. 23 in Charles Town. Signed by James Moore, Joseph Morton, John Archdale, Maurice Mathews and Arthur Middleton. Recorded May 12, 1683. (Page 343.)

June 4, 168 [last figure gone], the Proprietors, through the Governor and Council, granted to Paul Grimball a tract of thirty acres of land on Cooper River. Signed by Maurice Mathews, John Godfrey, Joseph [name gone] and Arthur Middleton. [The page is much mutilated, and other names might have been torn out.] Recorded October 26 [year gone]. (Page 343.)

May 5, 1683, John Sullivan, for £20, conveyed to Christopher Smith, merchant, 150 acres of land on Ash-

ley River, originally granted to him by the Lords Proprietors. Witnesses: John Beresford, Thomas Holton and Ralph Marshall. Registered May 11, 1683. (Page 344.)

Will of Mary Crosse, widow, made August 28, 1698, and proved before Governor Blake, November 10, 1698, gave son, William Bayley, the corner lot in Charles Town, which was formerly "Capt. John Clapps whereon ye. great house stands yt. he lately lived in", together with the house and all other buildings thereon, also half of a tract of land near "Bermudas Town", containing fifty acres, which she had purchased with her son. Capt. Charles Basden, also another lot in Charles Town, which had formerly belonged to Capt. Clapp, whereon Capt. John Flavell then lived, together with all houses thereon, during his lifetime and at his death to go to her daughters, Mary Basden, widow, and Susannah Rawlins; gave daughter, Mary Basden, one half of a lot in Charles Town, next Capt. Rhett's, where Mr. Buckley had lately lived, and fronting the wharf where testatrix then lived; gave daughter, Susannah Rawlins, the other half of said lot; directed that her three lots near the Market Place in Charles Town be divided into three parts, to wit: the front to "Broad Street alias Cooper Street" and the front to the little street that runs by Dr. Franklin's and Mr. Simonds's to be divided into thirds, then said lots to be divided by straight lines running northward and southward; gave son, William Bayley, the third part of the lots which lay westward for life, to go to Mary Basden and Susannah Rawlins at his death; gave easternmost third of the lots to Susannah Rawlins; gave the third part of the lots, which lay between the other two, to Mary Basden; directed the half town lot purchased of Henry Samways, and lying southward of the two lots that were formerly Capt. Clapp's, to be sold to pay her

debts; gave her two daughters all of her household goods; gave Mary Basden an Indian girl, Rayner; gave son and daughters all of her shop goods and all property not mentioned in the will, to be equally distributed among them; appointed William Bayley and Mary Basden and Susannah Rawlins, executor and executrixes. Witnesses: Mildred Shory, Ann Pawley, Edith Hyrne, Jonathan Armory. Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., March 6, 1700. (Part on page 345 and the rest on page 368 of the present volume, the pages having been so mixed in rebinding.)

Will of Edward Rawlins, of Charles Town, Carolina, made September 24, 1699, and proved June 17, 1700, before Governor Blake, gave wife, Susannah Rawlins, all of his estate, real and personal, for life, allowing her the privilege of selling, or disposing of it, as she should have occasion, for her maintenance and the bringing up of his children, and at her death the estate was to be distributed equally among such of his children as were then living, and in case all of his children should die it was to be divided equally between the children of Charles Basden and William Bayley, gentleman; appointed wife Susannah executrix, and after her death Robert Daniell, James Stanyarne and Capt. Job Howes were to act as executors. Witnesses: John Buckley, Capt. William Smith, John Cock, Jr., William Welch. Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., June 17, 1700. (Pages 346-347.)

October 6, 1685, the undernamed officers of the Province took the following oath:

"Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed doe promise to beare faith and true allegiance to our Sovraigne Lord King James the Second his heires and Successors and fidelitie and submission to the Lords Proprietors and the forme of Government by them established by their Fundamentall Constitutions"

Joseph Morton, John Godfrey, Robert Quarry, Paul Grimball, Stephen Bull, John Farr, Barnard Schenck-  
ingh, Humphrey Primatt, Richard Conant, Richard  
Baker, Benjamin Blake and William Dunlop. On No-  
vember 19th, Joseph Morton<sup>1</sup> subscribed to the same  
oath.

October 6th the same oath was taken by the  
following: Joseph Oldys, William Popell, J. Dugué, P.  
Bacot, Anthony Poitevin, D. Trezevant, P. Dutartre,  
René Rezeau, Jo: Alexander and John Hamilton. Octo-  
ber 12th by James Gilbertson; 13th, by Phineas  
[undecipherable], Rogers; 20th, by I. Fleury; 31st, by  
Adam [undecipherable], [undecipherable], Royer, Gyles  
Russell, Joseph Blake, William Bower, William Peter;  
November 21st, by Peter DuMoulin; May 6, 1686, by  
William Brockkus. October 15, 1686, Andrew Percival  
took the following oath: "I doe hereby promise to bare  
faith & true alliegiance to or: soveraigne Lord King  
James ye second & fidellity to ye Lordes Proprietors  
of Carol—according to ye fundamentall Constitucons,  
dated ye XXI<sup>th</sup>: July 1669". The same oath was taken  
by John Francis de Gignilliat, January 20, 1688/9; by  
George Pawley, January 22nd; by Daniel Carty, Feb-  
ruary 14th; by D. Hooglant, April 13, 1689. (Pages 347  
and 348.)

March 2, 1695/6, William Edwards, planter; John  
Bray, planter; William Fuller and Thomas Gerie re-  
turned their inventory and appraisement of an estate,  
and Edwards made oath to that effect before John  
Beresford and Bray to the same effect before William  
Smith. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Deputy Sec-  
retary. (Page 349.)

Will of Paul Grimball, Esq., of Edisto Island, Colle-  
ton County, made December 13, 1695, and proved be-  
fore Thomas Cary, Secretary, February 20, 1696, gave

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<sup>1</sup>The first signature is that of Joseph Morton, the Governor, the  
last that of Joseph Morton, son of Governor Morton.



wife, Mary Grimball, his plantation on Edisto Island, containing sixteen hundred acres of land, with the buildings thereon, for life, at her death to go to his son, Thomas Grimball; directed Thomas Grimball, in consideration of receiving the plantation aforesaid, to pay, within one year after his wife's death, to his daughters, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Linkly and Providence Grimball, £10. each: gave son-in-law, Christopher Linkly, and his wife, Ann, his four hundred acres of the eight hundred acres of land which he and Linkly had purchased in copartnership from the Lords Proprietors, said Linkly paying to testator's son, John Grimball, £10. one year after testator's death; gave wife, Mary, all rings, plate and jewels, with her choice of feather beds, one bolster, two pillows, two pairs of sheets, a blanket, curtains, counterpanes, a ring, and a negro girl, Ginny, and one-third part of the remainder of his personal estate, and, besides the foregoing, legacies to the value of £40, "which shee hath made of severell things yt. I gave her ye benefitt of & yt. shee shall not bee accountable for the same"; gave the remaining two-thirds of his personal estate to his children, Thomas and John Grimball, Mary Hamilton, Ann Linkly and Providence Grimball, to be equally divided among them; appointed wife, Mary, sole executrix. Witnesses: James Williams, Jonathan Amory, Mary Mullins and Sarah Powys, "when Mr. Grimball gave to ye. Honble. ye Governr. Archdale a good ring to be pd. by his executor as a token of his respect." Recorded by Odingsells, D. S., February 22, 1696. (Page 352. The recording of the will of Paul Grimball was started on page 350, but so much as had been recorded was scratched out and the recording done on page 352. Page 351 is blank.)

Will of Robert Adams, of Carolina, "Phisition", made June 18, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake, June 16, 1697, gave son, Robert Adams, in England (if alive),

£100., but if dead the bequest was to go to his brother, Thomas Adams, when it should be received from Benjamin Hust, of Carolina, planter, whose bond for £150 was held by testator; gave Benjamin Hust £5; gave Jean Lawson, of Carolina, £8; gave Susannah "Steavins", of Carolina, widow; 40 shillings; gave Thomas Rose, 40 shillings; gave remainder of his estate in Carolina to Samuel Williamson and Richard "Tread", Sr., of Carolina, whom he also appointed his executors. Witnesses: Francis Filding, Nicholas Marden, John Jones, Thomas Rose. Letters testamentary and a warrant of appraisement were granted to Samuel Williamson and Richard Tradd, as executors and administrators, by Governor Blake, June 16, 1697. (Page 352.)

October 3, 1698, John Birde, William Smith and Abraham Eve executed a bond to Governor Blake for Birde's faithful performance of his trust of executor of the estate of Joan Futter. Witness: Patrick Martin. (Page 353.)

In July, 1698, Governor Blake directed John Birde to administer on the estate of Joan Futter, at the same time directing Capt. Jon: Collins, John Pendarvis, Charles Burnham, Thomas Stanyarne and Daniel Donovan to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Pages 353-354.)

September 5, 1698, John Farr, Abraham Waight and Thomas Farr, acting under a warrant from Governor Blake, dated August 11, 1698, made an inventory and appraisement of the estate of Margaret Morris. (Page 354.)

November 11, 1698, Judith Royer, Capt. J. F. Gignilliat and Jonas Bonhoste executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Royer's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Noë Royer. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 355.)

*(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)*

## RECORDS FROM THE ELLIOTT-ROWAND BIBLE.

ACCOMPANIED BY AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST THOMAS  
ELLIOTT AND OF SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By Mabel L. Webber.\*

This Bible, which is a folio, and was printed in 1715, is now the property of Mrs. S. Lewis Simons, of Summerville, S. C., who has kindly allowed the several family records which it contains to be copied and printed.

It appears from a careful examination of the Bible, that it was originally the property of Thomas Elliott, of St. Paul's, (1699-1760) and became the property of the Rowand family through his daughter, Mary Elliott, who married, first Robert Mackewn, Jr., and second Robert Rowand.

The earliest records are all copies, fragments of the originals existing still in the Bible, which has been mutilated by time and use.

An account of the first Thomas Elliott and of his descendants for two or three generations is here prefixed to the records as of interest in giving the ancestry of some of the people recorded in the Bible.

Thomas Elliott, a Quaker, of Berkley County, sometimes called Thomas Elliott of "Long Point," from his plantation of that name on Charles Town Neck, came to South Carolina prior to April 24, 1696, for on that date he receives a grant of land, "Being Cypress Swamp . . . Colleton County, North Branch of Stonoe River," bounded on one side by land already his.

He married first, according to the family tradition, Mary Gibbes, but nothing has yet been found to con-

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\*The Editor is greatly indebted to Mr. D. E. Huger Smith for invaluable assistance in this work, and for the extracts from the Quaker Records in Philadelphia, which were sent to Mr. Smith by Mr. George Vaux, of that place.

firm or refute this tradition. That he had a wife, Hebzibeth, (or Hebzibah) who died September 27, 1719, is proved by extracts from the Quaker Records in Philadelphia, which also give us the date of his next marriage to Ann Clifford, whom he married May 1, 1721.<sup>1</sup> She was possibly a widow, as Thomas Elliott mentions a son-in-law, Thomas Clifford, in his will, this term being often used for stepson in the earlier records. Thomas Elliott died leaving will dated 9 June, 1731, and proved 21 January, 1731/2.<sup>2</sup> He had issue:

1. Ann. 2. Rachel. 3. Thomas. 4. William.
5. Joseph. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Martha. 8. Hepzibah.
9. Beulah.

- I. ANN ELLIOTT, born April 15, 1695 [Bible Record]. Married first Jonathan Fitch, who died 30 October, 1723 [St. Andrew's Register].<sup>3</sup> She married second Roger Saunders, as whose wife she was baptized May 15, 1726, with two of her children by Jonathan Fitch, Thomas and Stephen Fitch. [St. A. Reg.] Roger Saunders was buried October 13, 1741 [St. A. Reg.]. By him she had a son, Thomas

<sup>1</sup>Hephzibeth Elliott, wife of Thomas Elliott, Sen., died on 27th of the 7th month, 1719, and was buried in her husband's, Thomas Elliott's plantation, on Stono. . . .

Thomas Elliott, Senr., and Ann Clifford tooke each Other in marriage at Meeting of the people called Quakers and others, in Charles Towne, So. Carolina, the 1 of ye 3d Mo. 1731, and certificate was signed the same day, according to order.—Record of Quakers in S. C., now in Philadelphia.

<sup>2</sup>Will of Thomas Elliott, of Berkeley Co.—Son Thomas, lot on Bay, with all the bridge or wharf and houses thereon.

Grandson Stephen Elliott, son of William, deceased. Grandson William Elliott, son of William. Son Joseph Elliott. Son Thomas Elliott, plantation at Stono, where he now lives. Daughter Beuler Elliott. Daughter Anne Saunders. Daughter Elizabeth Butler. Daughter Martha Fairchild. Son-in-law Wm. Clifford. Grandson Thomas Fitch. Grand-daughters Elizabeth and Mary Elliott, daughters of Son William, deceased. Wife Ann. Son Thomas Ex'or. Dated June 9, 1731. Proved Jan. 21, 1731.

<sup>3</sup>Will of Jonathan Fitch mentions Son Jonathan, Son Thomas, Son Stephen, wife Anne Fitch—my 3 children, Jonathan, Thomas and Stephen. Ex'ors wife Ann, Friend Thomas Smith, Wm. Cattle, Thomas Wareing, and bro-in-law Thomas Elliot, Jr., dated, 24 Oct., 1723. Proved 5 Oct., 1724.



Saunders, who was baptized November 12, 1727 [St. A. R.] She married the third time—Waight, surviving him, she died in 1748, and was buried December 18 [St. A. Reg.]<sup>4</sup>

- 2 RACHEL ELLIOTT, born December 18, 1697. She apparently died without issue before her father's will was made. A deed of gift from Thomas Elliott to his son-in-law, Richard Godfrey, of 300 acres, and dated July 28, 1718 [Probate Ct. 1722-26, p. 232] would make it seem possible that either Rachel Elliott married Richard Godfrey, or that a previous wife of Thomas Elliott was a widow Godfrey when she married him.
3. THOMAS ELLIOTT, born January 15, 1699; was buried December 25, 1760 [St. A. Reg.]<sup>5</sup> He married first, April 2, 1720, Beulah Law.<sup>6</sup> Married second, August 17, 1727, Susannah ———; with her he conveyed lands, March 4, 1734/5 [M. C. O., Bk. N. p. 331.] He married January 30, 1744, Elizabeth Bellinger, widow of Edmund Bellinger, and daughter of Shem Butler [St. A. Reg.]

<sup>4</sup>Will of Ann Waight, widow, mentions—Sister Martha Fairchild, Cousen (Sic) Mary Fairchild, Cousen Ann Fairchild, Kinsman Tobias Fitch. Kinsman John Fitch. Kinsman Jonathan Fitch. Kinsman James Fitch. Kinswoman Mary Ann Paurineau [Peronneau], daughter to Tobias Fitch, Kinswoman Susanna Butler, daughter to Joseph Fitch. To Thomas Stock, son of Samuel Stock, in care of Mrs. Mary Woodhard [Woodward], until he is of age. Granddaughters Ann and Isbella Fitch. Ex'ors Brother Thomas Elliott, Kinsman Thomas Elliott, Jr., and Jehu Elliott. Dated November 28, 1748. Proved 10th March, 1748.

<sup>5</sup>Will of Thomas Elliott, Sr.—Son Jehu. Daughters Mary McKewn and Sarah Elliott. Son Charles Elliott. Granddaughter Mary Bellinger Elliott. Sister Martha Man and her two youngest daughters. Son Thomas Elliott's widow Claudia. Ex'ors. Sons Jehu and Charles, and son-in-law Robert McKewn, Jr. Dated Jan. 6, 1756. Proved Jan. 23, 1761. Codicil, dated Dec. 22, 1756, mentions daughter Sarah Stanyarne.

<sup>6</sup>"Thomas Elliott, Junr., and Bulah Law, Tooke Each Other in Marriage att the publique Meeting House of the people called Quakers, in Charlestown, So. Carolina, the 10th day of Ye 2nd Mo. (called April), 1720, and a certificate was signed the same day, according to order."—Quaker Records.

## Issue:

- I. Mary Elliott, born March 30, 1721, d. y.
- II. Thomas Elliott, known as Thomas Law Elliott, born February 23, 1724, died December 10, 1756 [St. A. Register].<sup>7</sup> He married 1st May 19, 1746 [St. A. R.], Mary Bellinger, daughter of Edmund Bellinger; and 2nd, Claudia ———, daughter of Mary McKewn, widow, by whom he had no issue. She survived him and married 2nd, George Inglis, April 29, 1759 [*Marriage Notices . . .* by A. S. Salley, Jr.] Thomas Law Elliott had two children by his first marriage, Thomas, who died young, and Mary Bellinger Elliott, who married Barnard Elliott, April 27, 1766, [*S. C. Gazette and Country Journal*, Ap. 29, 1766], and died Dec. 11, 1774 [*S. C. and Am. General Gazette*, Dec. 19, 1774].
- III. Jehu Elliott, born Dec. 13, 1728, will proved Jan. 1, 1762.<sup>8</sup> He married first, May 1, 1757, Mary West [St. A. Reg.], and second, Sarah——. He had no issue.
- IV. James Elliott, born Oct. 27, 1730, d. y.
- V. Charles Elliott, born Nov. 20, 1732, d. y.
- VI. Mary Elliott, born Feb. 20, 1735. She married first, Robert Mackewn, and second, Robert Rowand. See the Bible Record for dates, issue, etc.
- VII. Charles Elliott, born Aug. 17, 1737; will

<sup>7</sup>Will of Thomas Law Elliott, dated Dec. 6, 1756; proved Feb. 25, 1757; mentions Wife Claudia, Son Thomas Elliott, Daughter Mary Bellinger Elliott. Brothers Jehu Elliott, Charles Elliott, and Robert McKewn, Jr.

<sup>8</sup>Will of Jehu Elliott mentions Wife Sarah; Brother Charles Elliott; Sister Mary McKewn; Sister Sarah Stanyarne; Brother-in-law Robert McKewn, Jr.; late Father Thomas Elliott; Aunt Martha Man; Martha Booth; Mary Bellinger Elliott. Dated September 29, 1761; proved January 1, 1762.

proved Jan. 18, 1783.<sup>9</sup> He married, first, Jane Stanyarne, daughter of Joseph Stanyarne, whose will, proved June 5, 1772, mentions his grand-children, Charles and Jane Elliott, "children of Charles Elliott by his late wife, my daughter Jane Stanyarne." Charles Elliott married, second, Ann Ferguson, daughter of Thomas Ferguson. Of his two children, Charles died young, and Jane Reily married Col. William Washington, April 21, 1782 [See Bible Records].

VIII. Joseph Elliott, born Jan. 1, 1739, d. y.

IX. Sarah Elliott, born Nov. 30, 1742; married Archibald Stanyarne May 19, 1759, [*Marriage Notices . . .* by A. S. Salley, Jr.]. She died Oct. 27, 1767.

- 4 WILLIAM ELLIOTT, born May 13, 1703, died intestate, administration was granted to his widow Elizabeth, February 28, 1731. He married Elizabeth Emms, daughter of Ralph Emms; she married, second, Jeremiah Miles and had a daughter, Susannah, who married James Parsons, [*S. C. Gazette*, June 4, 1753]. Elizabeth Miles married, third, Elisha Butler, Sept. 24, 1738, [*St. A. R.*]<sup>10</sup> William Elliott and Elizabeth Emms had issue:

- I. Mary, died young.
- II. Stephen Elliott, who married Elizabeth Butler, April 23, 1749 [*St. A. Reg.*], and died without issue, as is shown by his will, dated Dec. 28, 1750.

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<sup>9</sup>Will of Charles Elliott—Wife Ann Elliott; daughter Jane Ryly Elliott; Niece Sarah Johnstone; Friend Elizabeth Pickering. Dated Jan. 11, 1781; proved Jan. 18, 1783.

<sup>10</sup>M. C. O. L. L. 98.—Deed of gift by Elisha Butler and Elizabeth, his wife, to "our sons, Stephen, and William Elliott," dated Oct. 28, 1738; and M. C. O. L. L. 186, deed of gift "to our son, William Elliott," with remainder to the heirs of his body, failing which to our daughters, Elizabeth Elliott and Mary Elliott.

III. William married, first, Sarah Mullryne, April 11, 1756 [St. Helena's Register] She died Mar. 28, 1757. He married, second, Mary Barnwell, Aug. 6, 1760, [St. H. R.], by whom he had issue. His will was proved Aug. 3, 1783.<sup>11</sup>

IV. Elizabeth Elliott married William Butler Dec. 1, 1738. [St. A. R.], and had issue:<sup>12</sup>

5 JOSEPH ELLIOTT, born August 15, 1705; married Sept. 2, 1724, Edith Whitmarsh [St. A. R.] she was buried March 24, 1738/9, as the "widow of Joseph, son of Thomas Elliott". [St. A. Reg.] Joseph Elliott's will was dated Dec. 17, 1738<sup>13</sup>. He had issue:

I. Mary Anne Elliott, baptized 1735; married Francis Rose Feb. 23, 1743. She died March 3, 1756, leaving issue.

II. Joseph Elliott, bapt. 1735, married Sarah——, and had issue.

III. Sarah Elliott, bapt. 1735, married Jeremiah Savage.

<sup>11</sup>Will of William Elliott, the Elder.—Wife Mary; Son William, dwelling house, etc., at Beaufort; Sons Ralph and Stephen (minors); Thomas Savage; William Carson, Ex'ors, Stephen Bull, of Sheldon, Nathaniel and John Barnwell, Josiah Tatnell, Thomas Savage, James Parsons, Son William, when 21, and Nephew George Parsons, when 21. Codicil appointed Thomas Butler, of Ogeechee, son of Joseph Butler, Ex'or and guardian of children. Dated Feb. 30, 1778; proved Aug. 3, 1783.

<sup>12</sup>Will of Elizabeth Butler, Widow, of Ogeeche.—Miss Jane Butler; brother William Elliott; nephews William Elliott and George Parsons, plantation called the farm on Charles Town Neck; plantation in Georgia called Silk Hope; land near Fort Argyle, on Ogeeche River. Daughter Mary Elliott Savage; residue to "all my grandchildren." Nephews William, Ralph and Stephen Elliott. Trustees and Ex'ors, Jeremiah Savage, Thomas Savage and James Parsons, of Charlestown. Dated Nov. 21, 1775; proved 23 Oct., 1780.

<sup>13</sup>Will of Joseph Elliott Mentions—Son Joseph; Son Thomas; Daughters Mary Anne and Sarah; Mother Ann Elliott; Wife Edith Elliott; Brother Thomas Elliott. Dated Dec. 17, 1738.



IV. Thomas Elliott, baptized 1735; died 1768 without issue.<sup>14</sup>

6 ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, born July 19, 1707; married, first, December 19, 1723, Thomas Butler. She was baptized with five children as the wife of Thomas Butler, July 23, 1734. [St. A. Reg.] She married, second, Robert D'Arques. He was buried May 2, 1748, [St. A. Reg.], and his will, dated April 22, 1748, left all his property to his wife, who married the third time, June 19, 1750, Robert Yonge, [St. A. Reg.], by whom she had no issue. His will, dated Nov. 12, 1751, and proved Dec. 20, 1751, mentions besides his wife, his adult son, Francis Yonge, and a daughter, Lydia Fuller. Elizabeth Elliott and Thomas Butler had issue:

- I. Thomas Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, died unmarried, and was buried March 6, 1746/7. [St. A. Reg.]<sup>15</sup>
- II. Mary Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, married May 25, 1742, Richard Wright; married, second, Jan. 17, 1747, Elisha Butler; she was buried July 18, 1750, [St. A. Reg.]
- III. Ann Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, died 1745, [St. A. Reg.]
- IV. William Butler, baptized July 23, 1734.
- V. Elizabeth Butler, baptized July 23, 1734.
- VI. Sarah Butler, baptized May, 1737.

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<sup>14</sup>Will of Thomas Elliott, of St. Bartholomew, planter, Sister Sarah Savage, wife of Jeremiah Savage, one-third of whole estate. Nephew Richard Rose, Nieces Elizabeth and Sarah Rose, daughters of Mr. Francis Rose, one-third. Nephew Gilbert Elliott, Nieces Edie and Sarah Elliott, son and daughters of my late brother, Joseph Elliott. remaining third. Ex'ors, Francis Rose and Benj. Fuller. Dated Feb. 3, 1768; proved 13th June, 1768.

<sup>15</sup>Will of Thomas Butler, of St. Bartholomews.—Mother Elizabeth Butler; Sister, Mary Wright; Sister Elizabeth Butler; Sister Sarah Butler, Ex'ors, Mother Elizabeth Butler, and sister Mary Wright. Dated March 3, 1746/7; proved July 5, 1748, when Elizabeth D'Arques, late Elizabeth Butler, qualified.

- 7 MARTHA ELLIOTT, born August 16, 1711; married William Fairchild, March 24, 1727, [St. Philip's Reg.]. She married, second, Feb. 2, 1748/9, John Man, [St. Andrew's Reg.]. Issue by her first husband:
- I. Ann Fairchild married Alexander Walker June, 1765, [Hayne Record], and had issue.
  - II. Mary Fairchild.
  - III. Henry Elliott Fairchild, born June 17, 1739, [St. A. R.].
- Issue by second husband:
- IV. Elizabeth Man, born Sept. 5, 1750; married David Scott, Feb. 10, 1774.
  - V. Beulah Man, born Jan. 15, 1753.
- 8 HEPSIBAH ELLIOTT, born December 22, 1716, not mentioned in her father's will; she apparently died young.
- 9 BEULAH ELLIOTT,<sup>14</sup> born September 19, 1719; married Thomas Rose, Jan. 12, 1733, [St. P. R.]. They had issue:
- I. Ann Rose, born July 20, 1739. She married James Fitch, and had a daughter, Beulah Elliott Fitch, who in 1786 was the only surviving descendant of Thomas Rose and Beulah Elliott, [See M. C. O. R., 5. p. 347.]
  - II. Hepsibah Rose, born Aug. 6, 1746, [St. P. R.], married James Christie, Nov. 24, 1768; left no issue.

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<sup>14</sup>Hepsibah and Beulah Elliott were evidently the children of Thomas Elliott, by his wife "Hepzibeth." From a much mutilated deed in the Mesne Conveyance Office [Book I, p. 392,] which recites the will of Nathaniel Law, and mentions his six children, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Hepzibah, Beulah, and Ann Law, it looks possible for Hepzibah, the wife of Thomas Elliott, and Beulah Law, the first wife of his son, Thomas, to have been sisters. Unfortunately, the will of Nathaniel Law is missing, and the deed above mentioned is, for all practical purposes, undecipherable.

[The following note was received from Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., too late to be put in the proper place]:

January 23, 1689/90 "Thomas Elliott Carpenter & William Elliott Brick layer Exer<sup>cs</sup>. of W<sup>m</sup>. Cooke gen<sup>t</sup>. dec<sup>d</sup>. James Stanyarne & Thomas Booth executed a bond to the Governor for their proper administration of the estate aforesaid. (Records Ct. Ord. 1672-1692, P. 384, Office Hist. Commission, S. C.)

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### BIBLE RECORDS.

Ann Elliott was born in April: 15<sup>th</sup>, 1695.

Rachael Elliott was born in Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 18: 1697

Thomas Elliott was born in Janua<sup>r</sup>. 15: 1699.

William Elliott was born in May: 31: 1703.

Joseph Elliott was born in August: 15: 1705.

Eliz<sup>h</sup>. Elliott was born in July: 19: 1707.

Martha Elliott was born in Aug<sup>t</sup>. 16: 1711

Hep<sup>h</sup>. Elliott was born in Dec<sup>r</sup>. 22: 1716.

Beulah Elliott was born in Spe<sup>t</sup>. 19: 1719.

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Susannah Elliott was born in November y<sup>r</sup>. 20. 1711

Susannah Elliott was marred August <sup>y</sup> 17 : : 1727

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Thomas Elliott Sen<sup>r</sup>. was born in Januery 15<sup>th</sup>. 1699.

Mary Elliott was born in March 30<sup>th</sup> 1721.

Thomas Elliott was born in February 23: 1723/4.

Jehu Elliott was born in December: 13: 1728.

James Elliott was born in October 27: 1730.

Charles Elliott was born in November 20: 1732.

Mary Elliott was born in February: 28: 1734/5.

Charles Elliott was born in August: 17: 1737.

Joseph Elliott was born in January: 1<sup>st</sup>: 1739.

Sarah Elliott was born Novem<sup>r</sup>. 30: 1742.

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<sup>1</sup>My Mother died y<sup>r</sup> 24 day of March in y<sup>r</sup> year 1742  
 —[?] aged —6 & Jehu B—r [?] died August y<sup>r</sup>. 5  
 1732, aged 23 [?].

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<sup>1</sup>These items are on a separate piece of paper, pasted in the Bible.

Charles Elliott Sen<sup>r</sup>. was born 17<sup>th</sup> August 1737

Charles Elliott was Born Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> December 1760

Jane Reily Elliott was Born Monday 14 March 1763

Jane Washington was born Friday August 1<sup>st</sup> 1783

Jane Washington was married to J. H. Ancrum— Nov<sup>r</sup>.  
1801 at Sandy Hill.

William and Jane Washington's nuptials were solemnized  
on Sunday the 21<sup>st</sup> day of April 1782

William Washington was born 17<sup>th</sup> September 1785

William Washington was married to Martha Blake Nov<sup>r</sup>  
1807

Brig<sup>r</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Washington died on Friday 16<sup>th</sup> March 1810

William Washington died on Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> February 1830  
and was interr'd in the family Burial Ground.

M<sup>rs</sup> Martha Washington the wife of William Washington  
died on the 28<sup>th</sup> of September 1830 and was interr'd  
in the family Burial Ground alongside of William  
Washington

Mrs Jane Washington the wife of Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington died  
on the 14<sup>th</sup> December 1830 in her 69<sup>th</sup> year of her Age  
— She was interr'd in the family burial Ground along-  
side of her son William Washington.

William Washington was born at the corner of South Bay  
and Legare St on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of March in the year  
of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and ten.

The nuptials of Pinckney Lowndes and Margaret Wash-  
ington eldest daughter of William Washington Esq<sup>r</sup>  
were celebrated in the next house to the corner of  
Lamboll and Legare S<sup>ts</sup> on the 17<sup>th</sup>. day of May in the  
year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Twenty  
nine.

William Washington Ancrum was born in Church S<sup>t</sup> on the  
31<sup>st</sup> of March in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hun-  
dred and eight — The nuptials of Tho<sup>s</sup> D Condy and  
Jane Washington Ancrum, eldest daughter of James  
H Ancrum Esq<sup>r</sup>. were celebrated at the corner of



Church and Fort St<sup>a</sup> on the 18<sup>th</sup>. day of April 1826 AD— Charles Elliott Condry was born on      day of January and died on      day of April 1827 Mary A Condry was born on 9<sup>th</sup> September in the year 1828 AD

Jane Washington Lowndes was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of February in the year 1830 in the next house to the corner of Legare & Lamboll S<sup>th</sup>.

The nuptials of D<sup>r</sup>. S. B. Rush Finley and Mary H. Ancrum second daughter of J. H. Ancrum were celebrated at St Michaels Church on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of January in the year 1828. and the aforesaid Mary departed this life on the 2[—] of July in the year 1828 and her mortal remains were deposited in the Perrenau [Sic] in the Circular Church yard

Robert Mackewn Ju<sup>r</sup> was married to Mary Elliott the 1 Day of March 1753

Susannah Mackewn was Born 28 March 1754

Sarah Elliott Mackewn<sup>2</sup> Born: 26 February: 1756

Mary Mackewn. Born 25 Sept: 1758

Elizabeth Mackewn. Born 22 of Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1759

Ann Mackewn Born 13 Sept: 1760

Robert Elliott Mackewn Born: 11 January 1763

Robert Mackewn Born: 18 June: 1764

Susannah<sup>3</sup>      Dide the 8 of April 1778

Mary - -      Dide the 7 of October 1758

Elizabeth      Dide the 19 November 1759

Ann - - -      Dide the 28 of March 1762

<sup>2</sup>Marriage] Andrew Johnston, Esq.: to Miss Sarah Elliott Mackewn, Daughter of the Deceased Robert Mackewn.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*; March 2, 1772.

<sup>3</sup>Married] Dr. George Haig to Miss Susanna Mackewn, Daughter of Robert Mackewn, Esq; deceased.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*; May 1, 1769.

Robert Elliott Dide the 23 of January 1763

Robt Mackewn Dide the 26 of January 1765

Thomas Elliott Sen<sup>r</sup>. Dide 23 of December 1760

born 4 June 1738 Robert Rowand was married to Mary Mackewn 12 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1765 by Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Robt Cooper

Harriett Elliott Rowand born Friday 25 July 1766 between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. — Chrestened by Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. James Tonge on Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> Feby 1767 at Sandy Hill.

Mary Rowand was born Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> October 1768 about 1 o'clock P. M. — Christened by Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Hewitt on Sunday died at Tom Cain's Stono Sunday 28 May 2 o'clock P. M. 1769—buried by Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Tongue.

Charles Elliott Rowand was born Thursday between 3 & 4 o'clock P. M. 8<sup>th</sup> August 1771 — Chrestened Monday 11 Novem<sup>r</sup>.-1771 by Rev<sup>d</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Hewett M<sup>r</sup> Wels[?] M<sup>rs</sup>. Elliott, Sukey, M<sup>r</sup> Webb D<sup>r</sup> Haig [rest illegible.]

Robert Rowand was married to Mary Mackewn 12 Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1765 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Robert Cooper

Harriett Elliott Rowand born 25 July 1766 between 1 & 2 o'clock A. M. christened by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. John Tonge on Sunday 22 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1767 at Sandy Hill.—

Mary Rowand was born on Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> October 1768 about 1 o'clock P. M. christened by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Hewatt on Sunday — Died at Tom Cain's Stono Sunday 28<sup>th</sup> May 2. o'clock P. M. 1769. buried by M<sup>r</sup> Tonge —

Charles Elliott Rowand was born 8<sup>th</sup>. August 1771 on Thursday between 3 & 4 o'clock P. M. christened Monday 11<sup>th</sup>. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1771 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Hewatt—

Charles Elliott Rowand was married to Henrietta Sommers (the Eldest Daughter of John Sommers) at Golden Grove in the Parish of S<sup>t</sup>. Paul Stono on Thursday the 1<sup>st</sup>. of December 1796 between 7 & 8. o'clock P. M. by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. George Buist. —

Henrietta Sommers Rowand the first born of Charles Elliott & Henrietta Rowand was born in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street Charleston on Monday the 16<sup>th</sup>.

of October 1797 was Christened on Sunday by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Buist — She departed this Life (in the same Room she first drew her Breath) on Monday the 23<sup>rd</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1799 about twenty two minutes after four o'clock in the Afternoon and on Tuesday the 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> Prayers were read over her in the front Room down Stairs by Mr. Buist after which her Body was conveyed in a Boat to the family Burial Ground at Stono where it was interred among her Ancestors— She fell a Victim to the fever called the Black Vomit which then raged violently in Charleston . —

Charles Elliott Rowand was born on Friday the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October 1799 in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street about half an hour after six o'clock in the Morning and was Christened on Sunday the of November 1799 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Buist.

Robert Rowand was born on Friday the 10<sup>th</sup>. of April 1801. about 20 Minutes after nine o'clock P. M. in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street and was christened on Sunday the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Buist— R. R. had the Thrush in the Mouth— July 24<sup>th</sup>. On Friday the 24<sup>th</sup> July he departed this life about 20 Minutes after four in the Afternoon— in Hasell Street N<sup>o</sup>. 39, the next day his Body was conveyed up to the family Burial Ground at Stono where he was interred and placed along side of his Sister H. S. Rowand.

Mary Rowand the Wife of Rob<sup>t</sup>. Rowand and Mother of Harriott Elliott Maxwell and Charles Elliott Rowand was taken sick of a violent Nervous Fever on Sunday the 28<sup>th</sup>. day of March 1802. and departed this life on the Saturday following the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of April 1802— Prayers were read over her in the front Room down Stairs in Friend Street by the Reverend D<sup>r</sup>. Buist after which conveyed to the family Burial Ground at Stono where she was interred among her ancestors — Aged 67 years 1 Month & Six days—

Robert Rowand was born at New Haven, Connecticut on

Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1802 between 7 & 8 oclock P. M. and was christened on Sunday the 4<sup>th</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1802 in Charleston S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. D<sup>r</sup> Geo. Buist. —

John Sommers Rowand was born on Tuesday the 26<sup>th</sup>. day of August 1806, about 20 Minutes after nine oclock in the Morning in the front Room up Stairs N<sup>o</sup>. 2 Friend Street — and was christened on Sunday the 21<sup>st</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1806 out of the large Bowl— by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Geo. Buist— Charleston S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina. —

Mary Elliott Rowand was born on Sunday the 17<sup>th</sup> July 1808, about 2 o'clock in the Morning in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street — and was christened by D<sup>r</sup>. Geo. Buist out of the large Bowl on the 31<sup>st</sup>. July 1808. — NB D<sup>r</sup>. Buist died of a few days illness of a bilious fever on the 31<sup>st</sup>. day of August 1808.—

Martha Sommers Rowand was born on Thursday the 24<sup>th</sup> of August 1809 at about half after 2. o'clock A. M. in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street— christened at the Horseshoe by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Montgomery Adams in April 1810.

Thomas Elliott Rowand was born on Friday the 7<sup>th</sup> of January 1814 at 8 o'clock in the Morning in the Front Room up Stairs in Friend Street and christened on the 27<sup>th</sup>. of February by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Leland— NB. The large Bowl was made use of.—

Robert Rowand—the father of Harriott Elliott Maxwell & Charles E. Rowand was taken ill on Saturday the 11<sup>th</sup>. of May 1816 at Poplar Grove, with a shivering & chilliness which brought on the fever, on Monday the 13<sup>th</sup> was removed to Charleston, on Thursday 16<sup>th</sup>. confined to his Bed and terminated his existance in N<sup>o</sup>. 48 Meeting Street on Saturday the 25<sup>th</sup>. May [illegible] being exactly that day fortnight he was taken sick— He was interred in the Scotch Church yard on the 26<sup>th</sup> in [illegible] spot he had long before chosen and a Monument [illegible] — A large & respectable



train of friends accompanied the corpse to [illegible.]  
aged 73 [illegible]

- 1832 Martha Sommers Rowand was married to Alfred Rose Drayton on Thursday the 8<sup>th</sup> day of November 1832 by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Aurthur Buist.
- 1833 Robert Rowand was married to Eliza Maria Bee on Thursday November 7<sup>th</sup> 1833 by The Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Fran<sup>s</sup> Rutledge
- 1834 Alfred Tidyman Drayton was born in Rutledge Street on Thursday 4 December 1834 at 8 o'clock in the morning—He was chrestened in St Paul's Church by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Chrestian Hanckel on the 7<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>- 1835—God fathers and god mother C. E. Rowand and A. R. Drayton— Hester. T. Drayton.
- 1835 Rob<sup>t</sup> Fra<sup>s</sup>. Rowand was christen'd March — 1835 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Dalcho— He was born on Jan<sup>y</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1835—God fathers C. E. R—[owand?] M<sup>rs</sup> Labruce & Miss S. B [illegible.]

Family of T. Y. S. Rowand & C. M [illegible]

- 1874 Lottie Elliott Rowand born 5 June 1874 in Charleston S. C. at 3 P M.— died Jan. 28 1894
- 1876 Thomas Young Simons Rowand born August 19<sup>th</sup> at 1 O'clock in Philadelphia Penn.
- 1878 Eliza Sommers Rowand born September 10<sup>th</sup> at 1 o'clock in Charleston

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Caroline M. Rowand D [illegible]  
Lottie Elliott Rowand D [illegible]  
T. Y. S. Rowand D [illegible]

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE GRAVESTONES IN THE CHURCH YARD OF OLD ST. PAUL'S, STONO.—The original parish of St. Paul was created under the Church Act of 1706, and the Parish Church, built under the provisions of that Act, was located on a high plat of land near New Cut on a piece of 30 acres of land donated by Landgrave Edmund Bellinger. "New Cut" is the cut that connects the Stono River with Wadmelaw River and the site of the old Church is near a small creek running out of the Stono River and is immediately on the bank or bluff of high land where it rises above the marsh on the mainland or Colleton County side of Stono River.

The Parish Church was built of brick on this spot in 1708 with a parsonage and outbuilding which latter were destroyed by the Indians in the Yemassee war of 1715. The creation of the parish of St. John's Colleton in 1734 out of the Parish of St. Paul left the old Parish Church in an inconvenient place for the residents of the residue of the Parish, and in 1756 the Parish Church was moved to a more central spot near the road leading from Rantowles ferry to Parker's ferry across the Edisto River. Nothing now remains of the old Church "on the salts" near New Cut except the foundations of a brick church in an irregular mass or mound and the following gravestones:

Here lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup>. Body of M<sup>rs</sup>.  
Sarah Seabrook,  
dec<sup>d</sup>. June y<sup>e</sup>. 16<sup>th</sup>., 1715  
in the 47 year  
of her age.

---

Here lyes the  
Body of M<sup>r</sup>.

Robart Seabrook,  
 dec<sup>d</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup>., y<sup>e</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>.  
 1710, in y<sup>e</sup>. 59 year,  
 of his age.

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup>.  
 Body of M<sup>r</sup>.  
 Benjamin Seabrook  
 Son of Mr. Robart  
 & Sarah Seabrook,  
 Dec<sup>d</sup>. Jan<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>., 1717,  
 in y<sup>e</sup>. 19 year of his age.

These three gravestones are all of a dark slate with foot-stones of the same material marked with the initials of the respective names and were on the 19<sup>th</sup>. March 1899, in good preservation.

Alongside of these stones were two others of some softer, whitish stone deeply buried in the earth and apparently so decomposed by weather and moisture as to have nothing legible left.

On the other side of the old foundations from the stones above mentioned was the following one:

In Memory of  
 M<sup>rs</sup>. Amerinthia Lowndes  
 the affectionate  
 and much beloved wife  
 of Mr. Rawlins Lowndes,  
 of Charles Town, who lies buried here  
 at her own particular Desire  
 near her deceased Parents  
 Jn<sup>o</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup>. & Mary Elliott  
 of this Parish—She died the 14<sup>th</sup>.  
 of Jan<sup>r</sup>., 1750—Aged 21 years.

This last stone is a hard brown sandstone, and the inscription on it is as clear and distinct as the day it was cut.—*Contributed by Mr. Henry A. M. Smith.*

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N. B.—These Magazines are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,

South Carolina Historical Society,

Charleston, S. C.

The Barry lies all South of the Ashley river.  
The exterior boundaries are those of Col. Herbert's  
map of the Barry made in 1766, except that the  
boundary and course of the river are conformable to  
later maps. The boundaries of the Barry are as follows:  
by solid black lines. This. . . . . Interior  
subdivisions by broken black lines. This. . . . .  
and this. . . . .  
Roads by double dotted lines. This. . . . .  
Savannah lands. . . . .  
Marsh. . . . .

General topography and swamps, streams, branches, ponds, galls, woods, fields. etc. etc. are not delineated or marked.

Contours and adjoining woods and settlements are set down from various maps and deeds, many of labor data and giving names and locations as of the present date.

- Completed in 1906 -

Scale. 4 inches = 1 mile  
1 inch = 1320 feet

M A P

showing the location and boundaries of the Signiory of St Giles commonly called Ashley Barony on the South side of the Ashley river in South Carolina granted 18<sup>th</sup> March 1695 for 12000 acres to Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, with sketch division lines showing the subdivisions anterior to 1780 - and with some adjoining and contiguous roads and settlements.

Compiled from old maps and deeds by Henry A. M. Smith.  
Reduced One-Third of Original Size

# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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## THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The term "Barony," as frequently used in relation to estates in South Carolina, has been both misunderstood and misapplied. It did not mean merely an estate of a large number of acres, nor was it a "barony" although held by a person however wealthy or prominent unless he was one who, by his official dignity in the province, was entitled to hold a barony.

According to the Fundamental Constitutions as originally adopted by the Lords Proprietors, a signiory and a barony consisted each of twelve thousand acres.<sup>1</sup> A "signiory" was the estate of a Proprietor, and each of the eight Proprietors was entitled to a signiory in each county. A "barony" was the estate of a Landgrave or a Cassique. Each Landgrave (and there was to be one for each county) was to have four baronies, and each Cassique (and there were to be two for each county) was to have two.<sup>2</sup> The term barony was thus in strictness applicable only to the estate of twelve thousand acres granted to either a Landgrave or a Cassique as an estate attached to his title and dignity. With the passing of the dominion of the Lords Proprietors, when the Crown took over the colony, there passed also the existence of Proprietors and the provisions for Landgraves and Cassiques.

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<sup>1</sup>*Carroll's Hist. Coll. of S. C.*, Vol. 2, p. 363.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid*, p. 364.



No more such dignities were conferred and lands could be no longer granted as signiories or baronies.

As the Proprietors transferred their interests to the Crown in 1729, for an estate to have been strictly a barony it must have been either actually granted or agreed to be granted before that date to either a Landgrave or a Cassique.

## I.

### THE ASHLEY BARONY.

The Ashley Barony, so called, was properly the "Signiory" in Berkeley County granted to the Earl of Shaftsbury, one of the Proprietors.

Of all the Proprietors who embarked in the enterprise of developing the magnificent territory in North America undertaken to be given to them by King Charles II, none took a more active and zealous interest than Anthony Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftsbury. In addition to his contribution to the common stock or capital subscribed by the several Proprietors, he endeavored on his own part, and as his individual undertaking, to take up estates and cultivate and settle plantations.

He at one time contemplated coming out in person and joining in the settlement.

In the very first instructions given by the Lords Proprietors to Gov<sup>r</sup> William Sayle, in charge of the intended settlement, and dated 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1669, they direct him:<sup>3</sup>

"12. Yo<sup>n</sup> are to cause y<sup>e</sup> Land to be laid out in  
 "Squares containeing each 12000 acres, every of w<sup>ch</sup>  
 "Squares that shall be taken up by a Propriet<sup>r</sup> is to  
 "be a Signiory. And each Square that shall be taken  
 "up by a Landgrave or Cassique is to be a Barrony,  
 "and each of those squares w<sup>ch</sup> shall be taken up or  
 "planted on by any of the people shall be a Collony,  
 "And reserved wholly for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> people as they  
 "come to setle, keeping the proporcon of twenty-  
 "fower Collonyes to eight Signorys & eight Bar-  
 "ronyes."

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<sup>3</sup>*Collection of S. C. Hist. Soc., Vol. 5, p. 121.*

These instructions were in accordance with the provisions of the Fundamental Constitutions, but it was much easier to prescribe methods of survey and plotting on paper in England than carry them out on the spot amid the rivers, swamps, morasses and forests of South Carolina.

It was never attempted. To lay out the territory as prescribed was wholly beyond the means or the power of the infant settlement.

For purposes of common defence and of common support it was necessary that the settlers should be in as close proximity and touch with each other as was compatible with the pursuit of their occupations, and as soon as the settlement was established grants of land were made preferably in close neighborhood.

In the case of Carolina, when the lands nearest the main settlement—Charles Town—were taken up, the more distant lands were granted out, but on no discernible system. Grants of land were as a rule made irregularly and in spots, as suited the fancy or selection of the person receiving the grant.

The land in South Carolina was not laid out nor taken up in squares, nor were signories and baronies of 12000 acres laid out for the Proprietors, Landgraves and Casiques. The grants at first were for comparatively small amounts in acres. The first grant for so large an acreage as exceeded 5,000 acres, is the grant of this Signiory to the Earl of Shaftsbury.

A small tract of land, or plantation, was settled at the very beginning for the joint account of the Proprietors on the west (or south) side of the Ashley River, where the present village of Marysville stands.

This, however, was settled more to be worked as a farm or plantation for the purpose of supplying food, of experimenting on proposed objects of agriculture, and of demonstrating to the settlers the method of profitably utilizing their lands.

Lord Ashley very early took steps to have a signiory allotted to him, to be cultivated as his individual estate.

On 15<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1671, he wrote to Sir John Yeamans, then just appointed Governor of the Province.<sup>4</sup>

"I desire you would doe me the particular kindnesse to  
"take with you M<sup>r</sup> Mathews my Deputy M<sup>r</sup> West and  
"Captain Halsted if hee be there and with them take  
"up for me a Colony of 12000 Acres in some conve-  
"nient healthy fruitful place upon Ashley River."

And on the next day—the 16<sup>th</sup> December, 1671—he wrote to Capt. Halsted:<sup>5</sup>

"I have writt to Sir John Yeamans to take you and  
"M<sup>r</sup> Mathews with him and to take me up a Colony on  
"Ashley River I would have it a commodiouse pleas-  
"ant Place in a healthy and fruiteful soyle wherein I  
"very much depend upon your skill and assistance."

On the same day he wrote to M<sup>r</sup> Maurice Mathews, notifying him that he had appointed him his Deputy in South Carolina,<sup>6</sup> and,

"In particular I desire you would consult with Sir  
"John Yeamans and that he and you would togeather  
"lay out for me 12000 of fruitfull healthy Land in the  
"most convenient place for a pleasant seat upon the  
"River Ashley"

The formal appointment of Maurice Mathews as Deputy for Lord Ashley bears date 18<sup>th</sup> Decr., 1671.<sup>7</sup>

On 15<sup>th</sup> Jany., 167½, Lord Ashley wrote to M<sup>r</sup> Mathews:<sup>8</sup>

"The bearer hereof M<sup>r</sup> Man is one whom I have  
"sent over with a designe to imploy there; and 'tis not  
"unlikely he may be an assistant to you in the man-  
"agement of that Plantation I desire to have theire  
"upon my owne private account, the care and gov-  
"ernment whereof I intend to intrust to you as my chief  
"overseer."

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 362.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, p. 365.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, p. 363.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid, p. 362.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid, p. 375.

And again on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 1672, (having in the meantime been created Earl of Shaftsbury) he wrote to Mathews:<sup>9</sup>

"I desire you to choose out for me a commodious  
"Signiory to plant on when I am sattisfied of your  
"choice I intend to stock it and to lay out a good deale  
"of money in making a Plantation for myselfe, the  
"ordering whereof I intend to commit to your care."

And on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1672, to M<sup>r</sup> Joseph West:<sup>10</sup>

"I would alsoe desire your care in the choice of a  
"Signiory for me either on Ashley or Cooper River in  
"a place of the greatest pleasantness and advantage  
"for health and profit which must be where there is  
"high Ground neare a navigable River and if it be  
"above the tydes flowing 'tis the better."

Matthews had some time prior to these letters made an exploration of the Ashley River, which he had described in a letter to Lord Ashley, dated 30<sup>th</sup> August, 1671.<sup>11</sup> He went by land towards the head of the river:

"About 30 miles or more vpwards wee came Among  
"the Cussoo Indians our friends; with whome I had  
"been twice before; from whome taking a point of  
"the Compass We steered towards the head of the  
"river; y<sup>t</sup> after noone as wee traviled we found Cypress  
"trees innumerable, very tall and large, they y<sup>e</sup> have  
"ye best skill here say it is the very best sort itt was  
"not above 3 hours before wee came to the river  
"which wee found very narrow & betweene & upon  
"A continued Rock Like Barbadoes sandstone, there  
"about We saw Cedar & Cypress in noe small numb;  
"this done wee came home & y<sup>e</sup> next day after went  
"up again by Watter in A boate and in one tide went  
"up farther then the aforesaide shallop had been. Be-  
"tween 20 or 30 mile up from y<sup>e</sup> Towne in this Journey

<sup>9</sup>Ibid, p. 399.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid, p. 406.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid, p. 335.



“we saw severall excellent savanas containing A vast  
 “quantity of Land; in one about 500 Acres wee saw  
 “dide & y<sup>t</sup> which wee call in England Withy: y<sup>e</sup>  
 “marshes of each side cease; & the river is wholly be-  
 “tweene & upon A Rock, very good Land, timber  
 “abundance & cheifly while oakes, Cedar much near  
 “y<sup>e</sup> water side, & not a little Cypress, when wee went  
 “up About 60 miles from the rivers mouth wee were  
 “stopt by trees y<sup>t</sup> Lay thwart y<sup>e</sup> River throwne downe  
 “by weather or fallen by age, wee did severall times  
 “carry our boate over the trees; but y<sup>e</sup> Tide spent and  
 “night approaching & our victuals not soe much as  
 “wee thought wee came back.”

The instructions of the Earl to Matthews were carried out, for at a meeting of the Grand Council, held March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1672/3,<sup>12</sup> it is entered that,

“Capt: Maurice Matthews reports that he has  
 “marked 12000 acres of land for my Lord Ashley on  
 “the first bluff bank upon the first Indian plantacon on  
 “the right hand in the Western branch of the North  
 “river commonly called y<sup>e</sup> Mulberry tree; and alsoe a  
 “sevanoe with the land about it for about 3 or four  
 “miles above the passable tree that lyes over Ashley  
 “river both which the Grand Councill have resolved be  
 “so reserved till further orders.”

The location of the “passable tree” in March, 1672/3, cannot be now definitely settled. It was no doubt one of the trees encountered by Matthews in August, 1671, which lay “thwart” the river. If the land so marked by him and reserved by the Grand Council was the same as afterwards granted to the Earl of Shaftsbury, then if it ran three or four miles above the passable tree, it would place that tree at about the “Booshooe” bluff, the site of the future village of Dorchester, where the old fort now stands. Here the river narrows considerably, and while, for some distance below, the marl (which Matthews likens to “Barbadoes

<sup>12</sup>*Journal of Grand Council*, published by Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>. of S. C., p. 55.

sandstone") is evident first on one bank and then on the other, yet at Dorchester and above the river runs "wholly" between banks of marl in a bed scooped, as it were, out of the marl.

The land reserved on the western branch of the Cooper River at the "Mulberry tree" was not granted to the Earl of Shaftsbury; but was in 1679 granted to another Proprietor, Sir Peter Colleton.<sup>13</sup>

On the 18<sup>th</sup> March, 1675, a formal grant for 12,000 acres on Ashley River was issued to Anthony, Earl of Shaftsbury, which supposedly included the land marked by Matthews and reserved by the Grand Council in March, 1672/3.<sup>14</sup>

For some reason the Earl of Shaftsbury does not seem at first to have taken very kindly to his signiory on Ashley River, but inclined to establish himself elsewhere.

On 23<sup>d</sup> May, 1674, he writes to M<sup>r</sup> West:<sup>15</sup>

"Though by the great tracts of land taken up upon  
"Ashley River; whereby there is little convenience left  
"to those who would come thither, and that smale care  
"was taken by the people there to set apart for me a  
"comodious Signiory who had designed to come and  
"plant amongst them. I am driven to seeke out some  
"other new place to settle in."

And on the same day to Maurice Matthews:<sup>16</sup>

"My thoughts were to have planted on Ashley  
"River but the people tooke soe little care to allow  
"or provide me any accomodacon neare them having  
"taken up for themselves all the best conveniencies on  
"that river and left me not a tolerable Place to plant  
"on nearer then two Miles from the Water that I am  
"forced to seeke out in another place and resolve to  
"take me a Signiory at Edisto River."

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<sup>13</sup>Grant Bk., Vol. 38, p. 15.

<sup>14</sup>Grant Bk., Vol. 38, p. 1.

<sup>15</sup>*Collection Hist. Society of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 446.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid*, p. 448.

The place selected by him was on Edisto Island (then called Locke Island), and the person selected to take it up was M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Percivall. Percivall seems to have been some sort of connection of the Earl of Shaftsbury. In the letter to Matthews the Earl describes Percivall as one<sup>17</sup>

“Who hath a Relacon to my Family.”

Percivall was not only to take up a signiory for the Earl,<sup>18</sup> but he was also to make a settlement there for the Lords Proprietors, and was to be independent of the Government at the settlement on Ashley River.<sup>19</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> Henry Woodward was directed to treat with the Indians of Edisto for the island and buy it of them.<sup>20</sup>

This projected settlement at Edisto Island seems to have soon been abandoned. It was difficult enough to protect and keep going the infant settlement at Ashley River, and another small independent community was impossible. Even as late as 1686, after the Province had had sixteen years of growth, the Spaniards were able, with the assistance of their Indian allies, to destroy the Scotch settlement at Port Royal and ravage and plunder the plantations on Edisto Island.

It is probable that Percivall himself on his arrival in the Province recognized the futility of the projected enterprise. Nothing seems to have been done on Edisto Island, and the only lasting reminiscence of this plan of the Earl's is the following, which the writer gives only as a suggestion, viz.: from time as long as oral tradition can go that part of Edisto Island nearest the mainland on the South Edisto River has been known as the “borough.” No explanation of the use of the term as applied to that part of the Island has ever been given to or found by the writer, and he has only been able to conjecture that it originated in this scheme of the Earl of Shaftsbury, in 1674, for an independent settlement and town on Edisto Island.

The Ashley River signiory seems then to have been

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<sup>17</sup>Ibid, p. 448.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid, p. 443.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid, p. 443.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid, p. 445.

taken up and placed in charge of Percivall as early at least as October, 1674.

Henry Woodward, in his account of his Westoe voyage, written to the Earl under date of 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1674, states that he began his voyage from the head of Ashley River on 10<sup>th</sup> October, 1674.<sup>21</sup>

"Haveing received notice at Charles Towne from M<sup>r</sup>  
 "Percyvall y<sup>t</sup> strange Indians were arrived at y<sup>r</sup>  
 "L<sup>dship</sup> Plantation, Immediately I went up in y<sup>r</sup>  
 "yawle were I found according to my former con-  
 "jecture in all probability that they were y<sup>e</sup> Westoes  
 " \* \* \* \* \*

"The tenth of Oct<sup>ber</sup> being Saturday in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon I  
 "accordingly set forth \* \* We travelled y<sup>e</sup> remain-  
 "ing part of y<sup>e</sup> afternoon West & by North through  
 "y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>dships</sup> land towards y<sup>e</sup> head of Ashley River pass-  
 "ing divers tracks of excellent oake and Hickery land  
 "w<sup>th</sup> divers spacious Savanas \* \* \* \* y<sup>e</sup> weather  
 "continuing wett wee tooke up our quarters having  
 "steered exactly by Compass from St Giles Plantation  
 "according to y<sup>e</sup> forenamed Course."

After describing his voyage, which lasted into November, he adds:

"& y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>t</sup> Instant in safety I arrived at yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup>  
 "Plantation at y<sup>e</sup> Head of Ashley River."

The formal grant of the Signiory of 12,000 acres is dated 18<sup>th</sup> March, 1675.

The Earl seems to have thought it advisable to establish his title by a purchase from the Indians occupying the land. The Cussoe, or Kussoe, or Cussoo, Indians occupied the territory on the south-west side of the Ashley River near its head, about opposite Booshooe, or the future village of Dorchester, over to the Edisto River and down to Stono River. On 10<sup>th</sup> March, 1675, a deed of grant was obtained<sup>22</sup> from

<sup>21</sup>Ibid, p. 456.

<sup>22</sup>Office Hist. Com<sup>n</sup> Bk., 1683-1690, p. 10.



"Wee the Cassiques naturell Born Hears & Sole owners & proprietors of great & lesser Cussoe lying on the "River of Kyewah the River of Stonoe & the freshes "of the River of Edistoh"

of all the territory called 'great & lesser Cussoe.' to the Right Honourable Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Baron Ashley of Wimborne, St. Giles, Lord Cooper of Pawlett, and the rest of the Lords Proprietors. The consideration was "a valuable parcel of cloth, beads and other goods and manufactures."

King Charles II had already granted the land irrespective of the claims of the existing occupants. The Earl of Shaftsbury supplemented this grant by a peaceful title from Indians.

In so doing he preceded William Penn, whose celebrated treaty and purchase was in 1682. Penn obtained a grant from King Charles II for the great domain of Pennsylvania in like manner as the Proprietors of Carolina had obtained their grant. Following the example of Shaftsbury in the case of the Cussoe Indians, Penn also obtained a title by purchase from the Delaware Indians, the Lenni-Lenape. The consideration paid in each case was, so to say, trifling when compared to the territory acquired. Unfortunately for Shaftsbury, he has had no historian, and especially no Benjamin West. A huge live oak at the Cussoe settlement would have become as famous as the elm tree at Shakamaxon, and Shaftsbury (or Percivall for him) might well have been depicted with a benignant smile extending to a number of unclothed red men a few strings of blue grass beads as the price of their homes and heritage.

The signiory was called St. Giles (the Earl of Shaftsbury was Lord Baron Ashley of Wimborne, St. Giles, and the family seat was St. Giles in Dorsetshire) or Cussoe. On 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1675, the Earl addresses a letter to "M<sup>r</sup> Percivall at St. Giles Plantacon on Ashley river in Carolina."<sup>a</sup>

The Earl also forwarded settlements in his neighborhood. Andrew Percivall himself took up a grant for 2,000 acres

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<sup>a</sup>*Collect<sup>ns</sup> Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 465.

a few miles higher up Ashley River at a place called "The Ponds," but by him "Weston Hall."

Jacob Waight, a quaker, recommended by the Earl to the Governor and Council in a letter dated 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1675, took out a grant for 764 acres on Ashley River south of and adjoining to the signiory.

John Smith, also recommended by the Earl, 14<sup>th</sup> June, 1674, and afterwards created a Cassique by the Lords Proprietors, took out a grant for 1,800 acres at Booshooe, (afterwards Dorchester) on the Ashley River opposite the signiory; and Robert Smith, also highly recommended by the Earl, took out a grant for 600 acres on the Ashley River, also opposite the signiory, at the place afterwards known as Oak Forrest.

It will thus appear how active the Earl of Shaftsbury was in his endeavours to settle the colony.

At a meeting of the Grand Council held 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1677, it was resolved<sup>24</sup>

"that if any of the nation of the Westoes happen  
 "at any time henceforth to arrive upon the Borders of  
 "this settlement either by the way of St. Gyles als  
 "Cussoe, the plantation of M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Percivall, or  
 "the plantation of Capt. William Walley managed by  
 "M<sup>r</sup> James Moore or by the way of Sewee where the  
 "Sewee Indians are seated, that the said M<sup>r</sup> Percivall  
 "and y<sup>e</sup> said M<sup>r</sup> Moore as the said Westoes shall hap-  
 "pen to come to their habitations or pass through their  
 "Plantations doe take care to lett them know that they  
 "are not to proceed farther into the settlement."

And at another meeting of the Council 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1680, it was resolved that:<sup>25</sup>

"Capt ffuller shall take and receive into his care and  
 "Custodie y<sup>e</sup> publick powder att Cussoe house there  
 "formerlie Intrusted under y<sup>e</sup> care of M<sup>r</sup> Andrew  
 "Peircevall"

The Earl of Shaftsbury was forced to fly from England

<sup>24</sup>Journal of Grand Council, p. 82.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid, p. 84.

in 1682 and died in exile 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1683. His troubles and difficulties at home no doubt put an end to his efforts and expenditures on his Carolina investment. To what extent he settled it and where was the exact site of "Cussoe" house, it is impossible now to say. Probably it was at the spot where Wragg afterwards established his residence. The map attached to the grant is non-existent, or at least is not to be found among the records in Columbia.

The earliest map known is that made in 1716 by Col: Herbert, when the property was sold to Wragg. The property at the Earl's death supposedly descended to his son, the second Earl, at whose death it went to the latter's eldest son, the third Earl, who, on the 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1698, transferred his proprietorship, including the signiory of St. Giles, to his brother, the Honourable Maurice Ashley. What was done with the estate in the meantime in the way of utilizing it does not appear.

Andrew Percivall returned to England in 1694 and appears to have soon after died there.<sup>26</sup>

On 3<sup>d</sup> August, 1717, the Honourable Maurice Ashley conveyed the property to Samuel Wragg.

M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Wragg was a merchant of means and standing, who had been for some time connected with the Province. As early as 1712 he was a member of the Provincial House of Commons, and in April, 1717, had been appointed a member of the Council under the Proprietary Government in Governor Robert Johnson's administration. On acquiring the property, or just before, he had in November, 1716, a plat made of it by Col: John Herbert.

Shortly after acquiring the property he subdivided it. On 6<sup>th</sup> August, 1720, he conveyed to Jacob Satur,<sup>27</sup> for £300 sterling, 3,000 acres, and on the same day he conveyed, also for £300 sterling, 3,000 acres to Alexander Skene,<sup>28</sup> retaining 6,000 acres for himself, on which he established his residence.

At his death in 1750 the property went to his son, William Wragg, who was one of the most eminent and opulent

<sup>26</sup>*Collection S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 5, p. 440.

<sup>27</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, p. 7

<sup>28</sup>*Ibid*, p. 317.

citizens of the Province. He had been educated in England and filled many of the prominent posts in the Province, was a member of the Provincial House of Commons and of his Majesty's Council, was appointed Chief Justice, but declined the office.

He was a consistent and loyal supporter of the Crown in the struggle preceding the Revolution. For his attitude, and especially his refusal to sign the non-importation agreement, he was by the General Committee, appointed by the Revolutionary Provincial Congress, ordered to confine himself to his barony on Ashley River. He was later compelled to leave the Province. On his voyage to Europe in 1777, the vessel was wrecked near the coast of Holland, and he was drowned whilst endeavoring to save the life of an infant son.

A small tablet to his memory is on the wall of Westminster Abbey.

At his death the property passed to his son, William, who left two daughters, one of whom married the Hon. William Loughton Smith, some time member of Congress from South Carolina, and also at one time Minister from the United States to the Court of Portugal. To the latter's son, William Wragg Smith, the property went. M<sup>r</sup> William Wragg Smith was a gentleman of education and culture, who contributed by his investigations and publications to the knowledge of the botany of the low country of South Carolina. He died in 1875 without children, the property having continued in the same family 158 years, from 1717 to 1875.

The family residence was, it is said, destroyed in 1865 during the civil war. After that it became the site of a phosphate mining establishment, so that the old garden, fish ponds, etc., around the old house have been practically obliterated, and the whole spot marred by the remnants of the old sheds and machinery, and an unseemly heap of detritus washed off the phosphate in its preparation for market. A few handsome oak trees survive. The family graveyard is on the edge of the high land between the site of the old mansion and the river. There are the remains



of an old brick fence around the graveyard. In the north-east corner are the broken parts of the foundation of a monument. On this once lay a thin marble slab. This slab (in 1899) was broken into small pieces which, when put together, showed the following inscription:

Under this Marble  
lieth the Body of Samuel Wragg Esquire  
who  
Having in 1717 purchased the Tract of Land  
called Ashley Barony  
and  
dying the \* \* \* \* \* day of November 1750  
\* \* \* \* \* ve Directions  
To have h \* \* \* \* mains deposited in this Part of it.  
The filial Piety of William Wragg  
towards the best of Fathers  
caused this inscription to be made

In the centre of the lot was a truncated marble pyramid which had been overturned and lay on its side, and on which was the following:

Here lie the Remains of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Henrietta Wragg  
who died on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of January  
1802 aged 64 years and 28 days  
She was the widow of  
William Wragg Esq<sup>r</sup>  
who on his passage from  
Charleston to Europe in 1777  
was cast away on the coast of  
Holland and drowned.  
Here are also deposited  
the remains of  
William Wragg Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Son of the above mentioned  
William and Henrietta  
Wragg  
who departed this life on the  
6<sup>th</sup> day of August 1803  
aged 33 years and 7 months

And in the northwest corner is a slab on a brick foundation with the following:

M<sup>rs</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Loughton Smith  
Born May 14<sup>th</sup> 1774. Died Feby 6<sup>th</sup> 1852  
To the fondest of mothers

Elizabeth Wragg  
Born March 17<sup>th</sup> 1773. Died May 24<sup>th</sup> 1849  
In memory of a Kind and affectionate Aunt

M<sup>rs</sup> E. O. Lowndes and W<sup>m</sup> Wragg Smith have consecrated this spot.

At the death of M<sup>r</sup> William Wragg Smith, in 1875, the estate was substantially in extent as it had been retained and established by Samuel Wragg the original purchaser. Two pieces had been conveyed away, viz, in 1766 William Wragg had conveyed off some 1,082 acres from the southeastern portion, which was subsequently known as the "Salt Hill" plantation, and about the same time, or a little later, a plantation of some 600 acres on the Ashley River was also separated from the estate. This last became the "Uxbridge" plantation, the residence of the Hon. John Matthews, Governor of the State in 1783.

By the census of 1790 it appears that, notwithstanding the ravages of the war, William Wragg still had settled on his barony some 200 slaves.

Owing to the long ownership by the Wragg family the property was sometimes referred to as the Wragg barony; its proper title was as has been stated the "Signiory of St. Giles," although commonly styled the Ashley Barony.

Alexander Skene, to whom Samuel Wragg sold 3,000 acres in 1721, was also a man of prominence in the Province.

He had originally come from Barbados and was a member of the Council with Samuel Wragg in 1717, and afterwards took a prominent part in the overthrow of the Proprietary Government in 1720. He early conveyed away a

tract of 1,000 acres from the southern part of his purchase to William Douglas,<sup>29</sup> who transferred it to John Walter, of Woking Park or Tooting, County Surrey, England, and in 1727 he also conveyed 300 acres to Thomas Gadsden,<sup>30</sup> the ancestor of the Gadsden family of South Carolina.

The 1,300 acres remaining Skene continued to hold. He apparently called his plantation "New Skene,"<sup>31</sup> and at his death it passed to his son, John Skene.

John Skene died in 1768. He bequeathed to the Commissioners of Fortifications<sup>32</sup>

"All my Great Guns for the use of the Magazine  
"and Fort at Dorchester, Reserving to the officers (for  
"the time being) of the St Georges Troop the Liberty  
"of using them on any Public day Especially on his  
"Majesty's birthday and the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April"

To Miss Judith Wragg he bequeathed his gold watch and seal with "my dear Mother's Coat of Arms, viz—a Buck's head the Motto *Lucio sed no Uro*" (sic); to the church wardens of St. George's Parish, his large silver cup and his large Bible with brass clasps; his other large Bible to the Parish Library.

His real and personal property he devised to his friend, William Wragg, Esq. William Wragg in 1770 sold the 1,300 acres to William Haggatt, who renamed it "Haggatt Hall." William Haggatt was an Englishman, who married Elizabeth Walter, the daughter of William Walter, and grand daughter of John Walter, of Woking Park. She had been educated in England, where she married Haggatt.

After Haggatt's death the property was acquired by Samuel Wainwright, who further subdivided it, conveying off 200 acres to William Morgan, and also disposing of 398 acres opposite the Town of Dorchester, which was subsequently owned by Thomas Waring, of Pine Hill, and called the "Laurels." The remaining 700 acres Samuel Wainwright in 1784 devised to his nephew, Richard Wain-

<sup>29</sup>M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, p. 53.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid, Bk. I, p. 178.

<sup>31</sup>Memo. Bk., Vol. 5, p. 129.

<sup>32</sup>Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761-1777, p. 235.

wright, as "Haggatt Hall." The name Haggatt Hall still survives locally, but corrupted to "Hackett's Hill."

The 1,000 acres acquired by John Walter was called "Wampee" plantation, and was devised to his son, William. John Walter owned considerable real estate in South Carolina, viz.: a plantation called "Red Bank," on the Cooper River, and a tract of 12,000 acres, called Walter's Barony, on Day's Creek, or New River, in Granville, now Beaufort County. William Walter devised the "Wampee" plantation to his son, John Alleyne Walter, who was for a time a lieutenant in Col. William Moultrie's regiment, and married Jane Oliphant, the daughter of D<sup>r</sup> David Oliphant, a member of the Council of Safety, a prominent figure in the Revolutionary councils, and director of the general hospital in the Continental army under Lincoln at the siege of Charleston.

The 3,000 acres sold to Jacob Satur soon underwent great subdivision. Satur was a merchant, and disposed of it rapidly, selling the bulk in 1721 to William Wallace for £5,900 currency, equivalent to about £843 sterling, and the tract was broken up into comparatively small plantations, which frequently changed hands.

The other plantations, viz., Wragg's, Uxbridge, Salt Hill, Haggatt Hall, The Laurels, Wampee, and the 300 acres of Gadsden, remained practically intact as estates until the close of the civil war—that political, financial and social cataclysm which completely broke up the landed system and society of low-country South Carolina.

The map published with this article is a map showing the lines of the signiory according to Col. Herbert's map of 1716, with the later subdivisions and adjacent roads and settlements.



# RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

(Continued from the January number.)

## MARRIAGES.

1770.

John Jones C Town Mary Sharp S. Jacksonburg Dec<sup>r</sup>  
28-69

Edw<sup>d</sup>: Lightwood C Town Elizab: Peronneau S C Town  
Jan 1<sup>st</sup>.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Blott C T Ann Parks W Jany.

W<sup>m</sup>. Morgan C T Mary Chanler S C Town Jan 1<sup>st</sup>

Rob: Cripps Mary Trail [?] S Jan<sup>r</sup>.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Mathewes Goosecreek Sally Scott S. Boston Jan

W<sup>m</sup> Carson C Town Rebecca Lloyd S. C Town Jan 9<sup>th</sup>

Rev<sup>d</sup> Hugh Allison C Town Dorothy Smiser S C Town  
Jan 11<sup>th</sup>

Daniel Bourdeaux C Town Martha Smith S C Town  
Jan 11

Nathan<sup>l</sup>: Greene Hiltonhead. Susan<sup>b</sup>: Chanler S C Town  
Jan 15

<sup>1</sup>alias Samuel (Timothy) Elias Jaudon Mary Dixon S  
P W<sup>ms</sup> Feb.

John Simpson Georgia Elizabeth Dale S S<sup>o</sup> Carolina March

W<sup>m</sup> Doughty C Town Rachel Porcher S C Town Feb:

Benj<sup>r</sup>: Mathewes C Town Sarah Sams S Jh<sup>s</sup>: Isl<sup>d</sup>: Mar:

James S<sup>t</sup> John C Town Eliza: Boomer S C Town Mar

Capt<sup>n</sup>: Tho<sup>s</sup> Heyward of y<sup>e</sup> Ship Martin Ann Sinclair S  
C Town Mar

Joseph Bee James Island E Sandaford S Ja<sup>s</sup> Island Mar

W<sup>m</sup> Glen C Town Martha Miller S S<sup>t</sup> Thomas April 5<sup>th</sup>

Thomas Smith S<sup>t</sup> Bart Hannah Cochran S S<sup>t</sup> Bart Apr: 19

John Saunders S<sup>t</sup> Bart Elizabeth Palmer S S<sup>t</sup> Bart Apr: 26

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<sup>1</sup>Married] Mr. Elias Jaudon, to Miss Mary Dickson, Daughter of the deceased Capt. Thomas Dickson.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Feb. 14, 1770.

John Law Connecticut Mary Glover W S<sup>t</sup> Bart May 6  
 Joseph Brailsford P William Eliza: McPherson S  
 P. William May 3  
 James Carson Esq<sup>r</sup> Johns Island: Ann Stuart Beaufort  
 May  
 John Robert [Indian Land] Elizabeth Dixon May  
 Bryan Cape C Town Mary Hetherington W S<sup>t</sup> Thomas  
 May 13  
 James Hume Georgia Mary Tannard S Georgia May  
 David Gillespie A B C Town Mary Rogers W C Town  
 May 14  
 Capt: Edw<sup>d</sup> Darrell<sup>2</sup> Bermuda Ann Smith S C Town  
 May 15  
 Robert Rose S<sup>t</sup> Andrew Rebecca Rivers S S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>m</sup>:  
 May 10  
 Tho<sup>s</sup>: Rose<sup>s</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Andrew Mary Ann Clerk Sanders S  
 S<sup>t</sup> Pauls May 26  
 William Saunders S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Eliza: Saunders S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 June  
 Ulysses McPherson P Williams Sarah Laird<sup>4</sup> S C Town  
 June  
 Samuel Hopkins C Town Frances Dandridge<sup>5</sup> W C Town  
 June 21.  
 Mark Morris C Town Margaret Tew S Ja<sup>s</sup>: Island  
 June 14  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Chestnut Sarah Canteay S S<sup>t</sup> Johns June  
 Charles Johnston C Town Mary McKenzie<sup>6</sup> S C Town  
 June 17  
 Jonathan Sarazin C Town Sarah Prioleau<sup>7</sup> W C Town  
 June 22  
 George Flagg C Town Mary Anderson<sup>8</sup> S C Town July

<sup>2</sup>Married.] Captain Edward Darrell, to Miss Ann Smith, Daughter of the Rev. Josiah Smith.—*S. C. and American General Gaz.*, May 23, 1770.

<sup>3</sup>Married.] Mr. Thomas Rose to Miss Mary—Anne Clark Saunders, Daughter of the deceased Joshua Saunders Esq; of St Bartholomew's Parish.—*Ibid*, May 30, 1770.

<sup>4</sup>Only child of Mr. John Laird.—*Ibid*, June 15, 1770.

<sup>5</sup>Widow of W<sup>m</sup>. Dandridge.—*Ibid*.

<sup>6</sup>Only child of Mr. Robert Mackenzie, Merchant.—*Ibid*, June 22, 1770.

<sup>7</sup>Widow of Elijah Prioleau, Esq.—*Ibid*, July 25, 1770.

<sup>8</sup>Daughter of Mr. John Anderson.—*Ibid*.

- William Hopkins C Town Eliza: Welch S C Town  
Aug 12
- William Air C Town Mary Stephenson S C Town  
Aug 2
- Thomas Jervey C Town Grace Hall S C Town Aug  
John Waring C Town Charlotte Williamson W<sup>o</sup> Ditto  
Sept. 16
- Stephen Miles Cainhoy Mary Roche S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>. Sep 22
- David Guerard Santee Martha Barnwell S Beaufort  
Sep 16
- James Leslie Hobcaw Mary Stokes W C Town Sep 22
- Peter Delancy Esq<sup>r</sup> C Town Elizab: Beresford S C Town  
Oc<sup>r</sup> 2
- D<sup>r</sup> James Weems Moore C Town Susan<sup>h</sup>: Jones S S<sup>t</sup>  
Pauls Octo: 4
- John Wilkie Jane Hext W<sup>o</sup> Edisto Oct:
- Joseph Smith N. York Elis: Gordon C T Oct:
- James Taylor B. binder C To Ann Chopard S C Town  
Oct<sup>r</sup> 1
- James Jordon Overs: S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sarah Christie S S<sup>t</sup> Bart:  
Oct:
- Elias Horri Esq<sup>r</sup> P George Elizab: Brandford S C Town  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 15
- Alexander Mazyck C Town Charlotte Broughton S  
St John's Nov<sup>r</sup> 15
- Edward Kirk Merch New Province Charlotte Bennit  
C Town Nov<sup>r</sup>
- Andrew Lord Merch<sup>t</sup> C Town Ann Gadsden W C Town  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 22
- James Boswood: Bl: Sm<sup>th</sup> Edmundsbury Mary Jack-  
son S Jacksonburg Sep<sup>r</sup> 20
- \*Dan<sup>l</sup> Huger C Town Sabina Elliott C Town Nov 1
- Thomas Screven Eleanor Hart March
- Isaac Peace Elis: Gibson S Barbadoes Aug<sup>t</sup>
- Joseph Bee Jas Island Elis: Sandaford Ja<sup>s</sup> I Oct<sup>r</sup>  
[Above line erased in original.]
- Peter Simons S<sup>t</sup> James S Mary Greenland S Dec<sup>r</sup>
- John Ruberry Elis. Wilkie Nov 1 [1772]

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<sup>o</sup>Widow of Champernown Williamson.—Ibid, Sep. 17, 1770.

<sup>h</sup>Widow of Alexander Hext.—Ibid, Oct. 31, 1770.

\*See note on opposite page.

George Greenland C Town Martha Simons S S<sup>t</sup> Ja<sup>s</sup>  
San Dec

\*Stewart Nicolas Elis Frederick S— Nov<sup>r</sup> 1

W<sup>m</sup> Shepherd Elis: Steel

\*Chas Harris Elis: Christie S. Dec. 31

\*James Bryan Mary Sanks S June 16

## 1771.

Major Pierce Butler 29<sup>th</sup> Regi<sup>t</sup>: Mary Middleton Spin  
Beaufort. Jan<sup>r</sup>: 10

John Brewton Mercht C Town Mary Weyman Spinster  
C Town Jan<sup>r</sup>: 8

Andrew Broughton C Town Sarah Glaze S C Town  
Jan<sup>r</sup>:

John Potter Shoemaker C Town Sarah Hinds S C Town  
Jan<sup>r</sup>:

Rob<sup>t</sup> Williams Jun<sup>r</sup>: Att<sup>r</sup> C Town Ann Roper S C Town  
Feb: 7

Arnoldus Vanderhorst Esq<sup>r</sup> C Church Elizabeth Raven S  
C Town March 5

René Peyre Planter S<sup>t</sup> Stevens Elizabeth Cantey S March

John Nevin Attorney C Town Ann Baker March

Edward Forshaw. Taylor Jacksonburg Elizabeth Price.  
Widow S<sup>t</sup> Barth: March 20

William Scott Jun<sup>r</sup>. Mer C Town Elizabeth Legare S  
C Town April 2

Nathan Tart Planter C Church Frances Garden S S<sup>t</sup>  
Thomas April

Peter Spence D<sup>r</sup> Jacksonburg Frances Brown Geo: Town  
April 7<sup>th</sup>:

Isaac Chanler M D. C Town Sarah White Ap<sup>l</sup>:

Michael Muckinfus 73 C Town Susannah Mollosou 51  
W. S<sup>t</sup> George April

William Roper Esq<sup>r</sup> Att<sup>r</sup> C Town Hannah Dart S C  
Town May 5<sup>th</sup>

Daniel Heyward Planter S<sup>t</sup> Helena Marg<sup>t</sup> Heyward S.  
C Town May

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\*Daniel Huger, Stewart Nicholas and James Bryan were married in 1772, and Charles Harris in 1773.—See *Marriage Notices in The South Carolina Gazette* . . . by A. S. Salley, Jr.



Thomas Bull Carpenter C Town Sarah Simons S C Town  
May 12

John Linning Planter C Town Mary Rivers S Wappo  
May 30

Henry Crouch, Clerk C Town Josepha Watson S. Eng-  
land May 30

John Fraser C Town Mary Stobo S Willtown June 23  
D<sup>r</sup> Benj: Willply Combahee Sarah McGaw S C Town  
July

Benjamin Wigfall Plan: S<sup>t</sup> Thomas. Martha Dutarq: S.  
Aug<sup>t</sup>: 1

Col<sup>l</sup>. Daniel Heyward Plan. S<sup>t</sup> Helena Elizabeth Sim-  
mons S C Town Sept<sup>r</sup>: 8

Acquilla Miles S<sup>t</sup> Peter — Dunn W. Purysburg Sept<sup>r</sup>.  
Edward Simons C Town Lidia Ball S. Goose creek.  
Octo<sup>r</sup>. 18

William Swallow Merch: C Town Sarah Prince S Oct<sup>r</sup> 26  
Robert Porteous Merchant Beaufort Ann Wigg S. Beau-  
fort Nov<sup>r</sup>:

John Glen Esq<sup>r</sup>. Att<sup>y</sup>: Savannah Sarah Jones S  
Savannah Nov<sup>r</sup>

Paul Trapier Jun<sup>r</sup>: Plant: Geo Town Elizabeth Foissin S  
C Town Nov<sup>r</sup>.

James Wakefield Merch<sup>t</sup>: C Town Sarah Cannon S C Town  
Nov<sup>r</sup>. 26

William Garner Planter S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Sarah Murray S. S<sup>t</sup>  
Bart: Dec<sup>r</sup>.

Audeon S<sup>t</sup> John Planter Mary Law W S<sup>t</sup> Bart Oct<sup>r</sup> 31.  
W<sup>m</sup>. Oswald, Planter S<sup>t</sup> Bart Tamer Perkins S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 12.

Barnet Talor Mary Lennox S Dec<sup>r</sup>:

John Brown Jn<sup>o</sup> Island Elis Graves Ja<sup>s</sup> Island Feb<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>  
Col<sup>o</sup>. Cha<sup>s</sup> Christopher Rowe Orangb<sup>s</sup>. — Chevilette W.  
Orangeb<sup>s</sup> July

Francis Bayle Frances Minott S Sept<sup>r</sup>:

Charles Imrie Elis: Russell W. Sept<sup>r</sup>

Edw<sup>d</sup> Germane Sara Cahusac S Nov<sup>r</sup>

Jn<sup>o</sup> Miott Frances Harden S Nov<sup>r</sup>

1772.

W<sup>m</sup>. Wilson, Merchant C Town Mary Hervey Sp: C  
 Town Jan<sup>r</sup>:  
 W<sup>m</sup> Hort. Factor C Town Alice Gibbes S C Church Jan<sup>r</sup>:  
 Peter Fayssoux. M. D. C Town Sarah Wilson S  
 C Town Jan<sup>r</sup>: 29  
 John Screven. Planter Ja<sup>s</sup>. Island Patience Holmes S  
 Johns Isl. Feb:  
 Andrew Johnston. Planter P. George Sarah McKewn S  
 S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Feb. 25  
 Ja<sup>s</sup>. Ballentine. Merch<sup>t</sup>. C Town Sarah Buchannan S  
 Mar: 6  
 Edward Gunter. Apothec: C Town Martha Mellichamp S  
 S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>w</sup>. March 29  
 Blake Leay White, Carp<sup>r</sup>. C Town Elisabeth Bourquin S  
 Apr<sup>l</sup>: 7  
 John Smith Merchant C Town Susan- Richardson S  
 C Town Apr<sup>l</sup>:  
 Joseph Hunt Planter S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Mary Gray S. S<sup>t</sup> Bart:  
 May  
 Tho<sup>s</sup>. Lynch Jun<sup>r</sup> Planter Santee Elizabeth Shubrick S  
 C Town May 14<sup>th</sup>  
 W<sup>m</sup>. Price Merchant C Town Ann Nicolls Widow C Town  
 May 13. "T says 23<sup>d</sup>  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Woodberry Merch<sup>t</sup> C Town Sarah Anderson S.  
 May 14  
 Joseph Slann Planter Slanns Isl<sup>d</sup>: Jane Baron S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
 May  
 James Brisbane Planter C Town. Sarah Stanyarne S  
 Johns Isl May 24<sup>th</sup>  
 Stephen Bull Esq<sup>r</sup>: Planter Sheldon Ann Middleton W  
 Beaufort May 24  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Moultrie C Town Charlotte Lennox S C Town  
 May 27  
 Tho<sup>s</sup>. Horry Planter Santee Ann Branford S C Town  
 June 13<sup>th</sup>

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"Refers to Peter Timothy's paper, *The South Carolina Gazette*.

- Capt<sup>n</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup> Somers Planter S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Martha Roper S  
C Town June 22<sup>d</sup>
- James Stanyarne Planter S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Susannah Scott S  
S<sup>t</sup> Andrew June 25<sup>th</sup>
- Jn<sup>o</sup> Simson Esq<sup>r</sup> Planter Georgia Ann M<sup>c</sup>Kensie S Savan-  
na July
- Charles Smith S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Mary Blinco S<sup>t</sup> Bart: July 2<sup>d</sup>.  
Benj<sup>n</sup>: Cattel Planter S<sup>t</sup> Andrews Mary McCall S.  
Philadelphia July:
- W<sup>m</sup> Hull Planter Euhany Sarah Field W Chehaw Aug<sup>t</sup>  
Ja<sup>s</sup> Strickland Innskeeper C Town Elisabeth Henning-  
ton S C Town Aug 30
- Richard Shubrick Planter St Pauls Susannah Bulline S  
Goosecreek Octo<sup>r</sup>: 1.
- W<sup>m</sup> Bower Watchmaker C Town Catherine Lind W  
C Town Oct<sup>r</sup>:
- Philip Tiddyman Silv: Smith C Town Esther Rose S.  
C Town Oct<sup>r</sup>. 13
- Richard Proctor Planter S<sup>t</sup> Helena Ann Vinson S  
S<sup>t</sup> Barth Oct<sup>r</sup>:
- Rob<sup>t</sup> Miles Planter Stono Elizabeth Smith S Stono  
Oct:
- Dan<sup>t</sup> Huger Planter C Town Sabina Elliott S— C Town  
Oct<sup>r</sup>:
- Hobson Pinckney C Town Elizabeth Quash S S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup>
- Alex<sup>r</sup>. Chovin Factor C Town Mary Tart S S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>.  
Nov<sup>r</sup>
- Benj: Huger Esq<sup>r</sup> Planter C Town Mary Kinlock S  
C Town Dec<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>:
- Josiah Perry Esq<sup>r</sup> Planter S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Sarah Lowndes W  
S<sup>t</sup> Bart Dec<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>
- Cha<sup>s</sup> Matthews Corslett. Ass<sup>t</sup>. Judge Ann Grimké S C Town  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 17
- John Dart Esq<sup>r</sup> Attorney C Town Henrietta Somers S  
C Town Dec<sup>r</sup> 20
- D<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup>. Baron C Town Sarah Cleiland S C Town  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 31.

Robert Hurst Goosecreek Jane Egan Bl. river Sept<sup>r</sup>  
 W<sup>m</sup> Burnside Mary Carter S Oct<sup>r</sup>  
 John Ruberry Elis Wilkins S Nov<sup>r</sup>  
 Stewart Nicolas Elis Fredirick S Nov<sup>r</sup>  
 D<sup>r</sup> John Wells Jn<sup>o</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> Mary Winburn Jn<sup>o</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>  
 Leonard Askew Sarah Ellis S Dec<sup>r</sup>  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Stent Rachel Rivers S Dec<sup>r</sup>  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Corkel Grizel Keir [?] S Ja<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> July  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Gough E Barnwell S 1772  
 Capt Benj Darrel Kesiah Boone W Jan<sup>r</sup>  
 Robert Mackay Augusta — Chilcotte W Rh<sup>d</sup> Island  
 Jan<sup>r</sup>  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Maverick C Town Lidia Turpin S C T Jan<sup>r</sup>  
 Joseph Turpin C Town Hannah Caskin S C T May  
 Geo M<sup>c</sup>Intosh Georgia Ann Houston S Georgia May  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Ashby S<sup>t</sup> Stephens Ann Peyre S S<sup>t</sup> Stevens May

## 1773.

Peter Stevenson Planter C Town Mary Jones Snelling S.  
 C Town Jan<sup>r</sup>: 7<sup>th</sup>  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Crafton Karwon, Merch<sup>t</sup> 25 Mary Marion 65 S<sup>t</sup>  
 Thomas Jan<sup>r</sup>: 16<sup>12</sup>  
 Alex<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Kensie, Patroon Sarah Whitle W Jacksonburg  
 Feb: 9<sup>th</sup>  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Bee Esq<sup>r</sup>. Planter & Attorney C. Town. Sarah  
 M<sup>c</sup>Kensie W. C. Town March 16<sup>th</sup>  
 Hon<sup>ble</sup>: Rawlins Lowndes. Planter C Town Sarah Jones  
 S C Town Feb: 25<sup>th</sup>  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Ladson Esq<sup>r</sup> Planter & Attorney C Town Sarah  
 Fleming S C Town March 18<sup>th</sup>  
 Joseph Hamilton 68 Edisto Elis: Dunmire 61 Edisto  
 March  
 James Smith, Merchant C Town Ann Thomas S. S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>.  
 March 18  
 Tho<sup>s</sup>. Eveleigh. Merchant C Town Ann Simmons S.  
 C Town March 23

<sup>12</sup>A few days ago Mr. Thomas Crafton Karwon, of Pedee, merchant, aged twenty-five years, was married to Mrs. Mary Marion, relict of the late Mr. James Marion, of St. Thomas's parish, aged sixty-five years.—*S. C. Gazette*, Jan. 21, 1773.



W<sup>m</sup> Johnson. Planter Longbay Ann Smith S. S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
March 20<sup>th</sup>

Doct<sup>r</sup>: Thomas Elder Charlotte Hartley S. S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>. April  
Benj<sup>n</sup>: Smith Planter Goosecreek Cather: Ball S. S<sup>t</sup>  
Johns April

Tho<sup>s</sup> Heyward Esq<sup>r</sup>: Plant: & Att<sup>y</sup> C Town Elisa: Mat-  
hews S C Town April 20<sup>th</sup>

Alex<sup>r</sup> Inglis Merchant Georgia Mary Deas S. C Town  
April 27<sup>th</sup>

James Cusack Customhouse Beaufort. Ann Brown S  
Goosecreek April 29<sup>th</sup>

W<sup>m</sup> Hazard Wigg Planter. S<sup>t</sup> Helena Esther Hutson S.  
S<sup>t</sup> Barth: May 11<sup>th</sup>

James Jamieson Merchant C Town Rebecca Simons S  
C Town May 25

Rich<sup>d</sup> Estis<sup>13</sup> Mary Hickey S<sup>t</sup> Bart May 22<sup>d</sup>

Charles Dalton Planter S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Mary Packer [or  
Parker?] June 13

And<sup>w</sup> Hewatt Wine merchant C Town Cath: Elliott<sup>14</sup> W.  
C Town June 19.

George Swadler Planter S<sup>t</sup> Barth Mary Balfour W C  
Town June

Oliver Cromwell Taylor C Town Elisa: Warham S.  
C Town July 15<sup>th</sup>

Alex<sup>r</sup> Hogg C Town Eunace Brisbane W. C Town  
July 18

W<sup>m</sup> Harvey, Waggoner S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Mary Wheatly W  
Jacksonburg July 19

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<sup>13</sup>Married.] Captain Richard Estes, to Mrs. Mary Hickey.—S. C. Gazette and Country Journal, Tuesday, June 1, 1773.

<sup>14</sup>She was Catherine Brisbane, daughter of William Brisbane, and became the second wife of Joseph Elliott, March 24, 1763. [*Marriage Notices* . . . by A. S. Salley, Jr.] This is the Joseph Elliott, (Son of Joseph No. 5), mentioned on page 62 of the January issue of this magazine. He died May 2, 1767, "at his plantation on the river May". [*S. C. & American General Gazette*, May 8, 1767.] He had issue by his first wife Sarah—(who died in Sept., 1762) Gilbert, born 1756, buried Oct. 22, 1760, Edith, born Jan. 6, 1759; Sarah, born Dec. 11, 1760; Gilbert, born Jan. 27, 1762; By his second wife Catherine Brisbane, he had James, born Feb. 12, 1764. His three eldest children, Edith, Sarah, and Gilbert, were christened Jan. 12, 1772, as the children "of Joseph Elliott and Sarah his wife deceased." Catherine, wife of Joseph Elliott, was christened May 23, 1765. [Data from St. Andrew's Register.]

John Harmon, Baker Jacksonb:<sup>e</sup> Martha Peter W Ditto  
July 22<sup>d</sup>

Rev<sup>d</sup> Edward Jenkins S<sup>t</sup> Barth Susan: Reid W S<sup>t</sup> Barth  
July 31<sup>st</sup>

Doct<sup>r</sup>: Sam<sup>l</sup> Greville C Town Mary Pendarvis S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
Aug<sup>t</sup>.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Kenward S<sup>t</sup> Augustine Mary Eli: Welchuysen S  
C Town Aug<sup>t</sup>: 17

John August Mary Cook S Camden August 10<sup>th</sup>

Jehu Wilson Planter S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Ann Stevens W S<sup>t</sup> Barth:  
Sept<sup>r</sup>:

David Gaillard, Planter Joanna Dubois Sept<sup>r</sup>:

Richard Chitteh. Clerk Jacksonb<sup>e</sup> Elis: Saunders S S<sup>t</sup>  
Barth Sept<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>

C C Pinckney Esq<sup>r</sup>: Plan: & Att<sup>r</sup>. C Town Sarah Mid-  
dleton S C Town Sept<sup>r</sup>: 28

Jn<sup>o</sup>. Lewis Gervais, Merchant C Town Mary Sinclair S  
C Town Oct<sup>r</sup>: 7

W<sup>m</sup> Milligan. Merchant C Town Rebecca Stoll S C  
Town Oct<sup>r</sup>: 5

John Wilson: Merchant C Town Mary Bonneau S. C  
Town Oct<sup>r</sup>: 12

Tho<sup>s</sup>: Powell, Printer C Town Mary Brown S. C Town  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 3

Thomas Farr C Town Eliz: Waring S C Town Nov<sup>r</sup> 18

John Edwards, Merchant Beaufort Mary Barksdale S  
Spring Isld. Nov<sup>r</sup>.

W<sup>m</sup> Ladson Planter S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Jane Freer S Johns Isl<sup>d</sup>.  
Dec<sup>r</sup>

Joseph Stanyarne Plant. S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Mary Hartley W. S<sup>t</sup>  
Pauls Dec<sup>r</sup> 9

Williamson Butler. Overseer. S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Ann Monro S<sup>t</sup>  
Barth Dec<sup>r</sup> 24

Jn<sup>o</sup> Edwards Esq<sup>r</sup> Merchant C Town Rebecca Holmes W  
C Town Dec<sup>r</sup>: 30

D<sup>r</sup> Mathew Kennedy Jacksonb<sup>e</sup>: Ann Glass S. S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
Apr<sup>l</sup>. 8<sup>th</sup>

Thomas Hutson Esther Maine Oct<sup>r</sup>: 21

Sam<sup>l</sup> Johnson Mary Ficklin S Jan<sup>r</sup>

John Brockington Mary Fowler S May  
 D' Tho<sup>s</sup> Elder S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Char. Hartley S S<sup>t</sup> Thos May 1  
 [Above line erased in original.]

James Darby Shipyard Marg<sup>t</sup> Elliott S S<sup>t</sup> Philip May 4  
 James Bentham C Town Eleanor Philips W. Jamaica  
 May 5

James Coachman Peedee Ann Johnson W. C Town  
 May 6

George Mullins S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Sarah Cattell S. June  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Jas Stuart Prince Geo Ann Waties W Sept<sup>r</sup>  
 Lewis Lestargette C Town Elis: Burnham Elliott S  
 S<sup>t</sup> Philips Sept<sup>r</sup>.

John Cross C Town — Strother S C Town Dec<sup>r</sup>

## 1774

John Berwick C Town Ann Ash W S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Jan<sup>r</sup> 2  
 Mathurin Guerin S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>w</sup> Mary Peacock S C Town  
 [Jan] 7

Rob<sup>t</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Powell C Town Alice Hopton S C Town  
 [Jan.] 11

Alex<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Queen C Town Elis: Fuller S S<sup>t</sup> And [Jan.] 14  
 W<sup>m</sup> Somersall C Town Sarah Crostwaite W. P W<sup>ms</sup>

Jn<sup>o</sup> Miles S<sup>t</sup> Bart Kesiah Perry W S<sup>t</sup> Bart [Jan.] 17

Ja<sup>s</sup> Green Williams Elis: Tomlinson W Jn<sup>o</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> [Jan.] 25

John Prioleau P. W<sup>ms</sup>. Jane Broadbelt S P W<sup>ms</sup>

James Neilson C Town Hester Singletary S [Jan.] 30

Cap. Arthur Clarke Diligence Packet Cath: Inglis S.  
 C Town Feb: 3

James Ohear C Town Ann Gordon S C Town [Feb.] 10

Jn<sup>o</sup> Allen Walter Ash: River Jane Oliphant S C Town

Rev<sup>d</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Smith S<sup>t</sup> Philips Sarah Shubrick S C Town  
 [Feb.] 17

D<sup>r</sup> Cha<sup>s</sup> Drayton C Town Esther Middleton S C Town  
 [Feb.] 24

Nathan Legare C Church Elis: Daniel S C Town

Donald Bruce Orangeb<sup>s</sup> Marg<sup>t</sup> Lockhart S Oranb<sup>s</sup> Feb:

Edward Rutledge C Town Harriet Middleton S C Town  
 March 1

Daniel Singelton S<sup>t</sup> Barth: Ann Bowler S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
[Mar.] 7

Peter Cooper D<sup>o</sup>— Mary Stevens W D<sup>o</sup> [Mar.] 10

Edmond Cossens Amelia Rachel Jones S S<sup>t</sup> Bart

Frederick Burks S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Ann Taun [?] S<sup>t</sup> Bar<sup>t</sup>  
[Mar.] 13

Philip Hext S<sup>t</sup> Bart Susan. Webster W. S<sup>t</sup> Bart

Jacob Millagan C Town Marg<sup>t</sup> Bennet S March

Rev<sup>d</sup> Oliver Hart C Town Ann Grimball W C Town  
April 5

Jn<sup>o</sup> Remington Jun<sup>r</sup> C Town Sarah Donavan S C Town  
[Apr.] 6

Nicholas Lechmere Col<sup>r</sup>. Beaufort Cath Deveau S Beau-  
fort [Apr.] 10

John Hall C Town Mary Ann Dodd C Town [Apr.] 10

John Creighton Q<sup>t</sup> House Mary Murray S [Apr.] 13

Edward Stacey S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Hester Little S. S<sup>t</sup> Bart April 24

Francis Smith S<sup>t</sup> Bart Sarah Hull [April] 28

Benj<sup>n</sup> Reynolds Sarah Smelie W Ap<sup>t</sup>:

Gideon Tilghman S<sup>t</sup> Bart Mary Pounds May 4

Nicolas Eveleigh C Town Mary Shubrick S C Town  
[May] 5

Rich<sup>d</sup>: Bohun Baker S<sup>t</sup> Andrew Elis: Miles W S<sup>t</sup> Bart

James Rantowle C Town Elisabeth Ives S

Rev<sup>d</sup> James Henderson Edisto: Hannah Sands W  
C Town

Keating Simons C Town Sarah Lewis S Goosecreek  
June 9

Charles Ramadge C Town Frances Swallow W C Town  
[June] 28

D<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>: Tudor Tucker C Town Esther Evans S S<sup>t</sup>  
George [June] 30

James Donnom S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Jane Pepper W S<sup>t</sup> Luke

Richard Lushington C Town Charity Ball W. C Town  
July 9

Benj<sup>n</sup> Coachman S<sup>t</sup> George Rebecca Singellton S S<sup>t</sup>  
Bart

W<sup>m</sup> Hannahan Edisto Mary Rippon S Edisto



- Tho<sup>s</sup> Ferguson S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Elis: Rutledge W C Town  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 4  
 Joseph Scott Aet 18 Edisto Catherine Adams Aet 12  
 Edisto  
 John Boomer C Town Elisabeth Cleator W. C Town  
 [Aug.] 11  
 James Stevenson Elis: Eccles W. S<sup>t</sup> George [Aug.] 14  
 John Dutarque C Town Lidia Gaillard S S<sup>t</sup> Stevens  
 [Aug.] 24  
 D<sup>r</sup> Nathan<sup>l</sup>: Brownson Georgia Elis: Martin W. S<sup>t</sup>  
 Bart:  
 Jeremiah Boower C Town Christina Miller S Sep 6  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Wilson Aet: 20½ Edisto Mary Rake W. Aet 79½  
 Edisto [Sept.] 7  
 Josiah Bonneau C Town Susan. Eberson S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 [Sept.] 20  
 Nathan<sup>l</sup>. Hall Georgia Mary Gibbons  
 Patrick Murray — Oats S C Town  
 Joseph Atkinson C Town Mary Burrows S. C Town  
 Oct<sup>r</sup> 13  
 Thomas Rose S<sup>t</sup> Andrew Mary Blake S C Town  
 John Imrie Marg<sup>t</sup> Esmand W Oct<sup>r</sup> 2  
 William Easton Susannah Knowlin S. G Town  
 Job Palmer C Town Sarah Morgan S [Oct.] 23  
 Thomas Middleton Crowfield Mary Gibbes S. Jn<sup>o</sup> Island  
 Nov<sup>r</sup>  
 Capt<sup>n</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Sommers S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Martha Perry S. S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
 Hawkins Martin S<sup>t</sup> Pauls — Vanderhorst S. C C P.  
 [Nov.] 21  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Broughton S<sup>t</sup> Johns Elis: Lesesne Dan<sup>l</sup> Is<sup>d</sup>:  
 Charles Cogdell Jane Wilkie W  
 David Rhind C Town Elis: Cleiland S. C Town Dec<sup>r</sup> 22  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Karwon Cath: Bonneau S  
 William Webb S<sup>t</sup> Bart Marg<sup>t</sup> Doyley S. C Town

1775.

William Elliott<sup>15</sup> Beauft: Mary Cuthbert W. Georgia  
Jan<sup>r</sup>.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Howley C Town Sarah Fuller W S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>m</sup>

Paul Mazyck C Town — Hamon S Ireland

D<sup>r</sup> David Ramsey C Town Sabina Ellis S C Town Feb: 9

Jn<sup>o</sup> Purvis 96 Ann Pritchard Orangb:

Jacob I'on C C P. Mary As [h] by. S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>

George Heriott G Town Sarah Tucker S C Town

William Allston Jun<sup>r</sup> P George Rachel Moore S

Daniel Hall C Town Susannah Mathewes S. Jn<sup>o</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>.

[Feb.] 21.

Andrew Cummings Mary Baker S

Capt: Isaac Burton Ann Remington S C Town

George Jn<sup>o</sup> Fardo C Town Elis: Godfrey S S<sup>t</sup> Bart:

Ja<sup>s</sup>. Hamden Thomson C Town Elis. Mary Trezevant S.

C Town

Rev<sup>d</sup> James Latta Jn<sup>o</sup> Island Sarah Wilson S. March

John Lintot Mary Runnel S

John Bradwell Elis: Lloyd S [Mar.] 30

Rowland Rugely C Town Hamilton Dawson S. [Mar.]

16 or 18.

Plowden Weston C Town. Mary Ann Mazyck S. C Town

Mar.

John Drayton Ash: River Rebecca Perry S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls

Daniel Holmes Elisab: Freer S Jn<sup>o</sup> Island

Rob<sup>t</sup> Moncreef C Town Mary Dewar S C Town Apr<sup>l</sup> 2

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<sup>15</sup>Married] William Elliott, Esq; of Beaufort, to Mrs. Mary Cuthbert, widow of James Cuthbert, Esq; late of Georgia.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, January 6, 1775.

Mrs. Cuthbert was Mary Hazzard, daughter of Col. William Hazard and his wife Elizabeth. She married first, Feb. 22, 1738, Edward Wigg, he died in 1755. She married second, Feb. 24, 1758, James Cuthbert, and had issue by both these marriages. [Data from St. Helena's Register.] This was William Elliott's third marriage also; his earlier marriages with Sarah Mullryne and Mary Barnwell are given on page 62 of the Jan. number of this magazine. For the ancestry of Mary Barnwell, see this magazine, V. 2., p. 52. Wm. Elliott left issue by his second wife, Mary Barnwell; I. William, Jr., b. July 9, 1761; married 22 May, 1787, Phoebe Waight, daughter of William Waight and Phoebe Jenkins. II. Ralph Emms Elliott, b. Feb. 7, 1764; married Susannah Parsons Savage. III. Stephen Elliott, b. Nov. 11, 1771; married Esther Wyllly Habersham. [Dates from St. Hel. R.]

Hext Prioleau C Town Marg<sup>t</sup> Williams S C Town 9  
 John Bush C Town Mary Miles W S<sup>t</sup> Andrew 20  
 Benj<sup>n</sup> Webb S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Ann Doyley S C Town Mar: 14  
 W<sup>m</sup> Burt C Town Ann Jones S  
 Edward Legge Ash: Ferry — Waldren W. S<sup>t</sup> George  
 [Apr.] 30  
 Paul Porcher Jun<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Peter Jane Jackson S. S<sup>t</sup> Bart:  
 May 6<sup>th</sup>  
 Sam Eaton Providence Jenkins W  
 Hamilton Stevenson J—— Murray S  
 John Cordes S<sup>t</sup> Johns Judith Banbury S C Town  
 D<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Clarkson Ann Hutchinson  
 Jacob Tobias C Town Rachel Dacosta S C Town  
 James Bentham C Town Mary Hardy S  
 David Burger C Town Cath: Cleator S  
 John Frierson Walne Davis S  
 John Raven Mathewes C Town Elis: Holmes S C Town  
 June  
 John Glaze Dorchester Marg<sup>t</sup> McNeil W. Dorchester  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Moses Allen C C Par Elis: Odinsell Georgia July.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Jaudon Elis: Atkinson S  
 Col<sup>o</sup> Pearce Pawley G Town Constant Michau W  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Sutton Marg<sup>t</sup> Guerry S S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>.  
 Charles Shephard S<sup>t</sup> Bart Elisabeth Gibbes S C Town  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 27  
 Thomas Ellis C Town Ann Glaze S. C Town  
 Benj Smith Goosecreek Sarah Smith S C Town  
 Capt: Tho<sup>s</sup> Tucker C Town Mary Flin W G. Town  
 Philotheos Chiffelle C Town Rebecca Hutchenson S<sup>t</sup>  
 Bart Sept 17  
 Jervis Henry Stevens C Town Elisabeth Davis S. Dec<sup>r</sup>  
 D<sup>r</sup> James Clitherall C Town Elisabeth Smith W. C Town

*(To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.)*

## NOTES ON SOME COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND THEIR FAMILIES.

By M. Alston Read.

Sir John Yeamans, baronet, born 1610?—died 1674,  
Landgrave and Governor of Carolina.

*Arms*: Sable, a chevron between three cronels of spears  
argent. *Crest*: A dexter arm holding a spear proper.<sup>1</sup>

The will of Sir John Yeamans, now printed in full for the first time as far as I am aware, gives valuable material for his family history, which has not been used even in the most recent published accounts of himself or family. On the other hand, the results of recent work on Yeamans has appeared in print too late to be incorporated in the latest history of South Carolina—that of General McCrady. It therefore seemed advisable to bring the whole of this material together in this magazine, particularly as the printed material referred to is not readily accessible.<sup>2</sup>

All the historians of South Carolina, as well as Oliver in his recent *History of Antigua*,<sup>3</sup> where he gives an extensive pedigree of Yeamans, follow the account of John Burke in his *Extinct Baronetcies*,<sup>4</sup> who makes Sir John Yeamans, and his brother, Sir Robert Yeamans (who was also a baronet), sons of Robert Yeamans, royalist Alderman of Bristol, who, for trying to deliver up the city to Prince Rupert for the King, was hanged in 1643, by order

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<sup>1</sup>Burke, "*Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*"; also "*General Armory*."

<sup>2</sup>For the public career of Sir John Yeamans, and the offices held by him, see;—*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Volumes I, II, III, which contain abstracts of State Papers in the Public Record Office, London, which relate to South Carolina; *Ibid*, Vol. V, *Shaftsbury Papers*, edited by Langdon Cheves, Esq; *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, American and West Indies*, London, (for the period desired); *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, Volumes I and II; as well as the various Histories of South Carolina, particularly that of Gen. McCrady.

<sup>3</sup>*History of Antigua*, by Vere L. Oliver, three volumes—

Vol. III, p. 268.

<sup>4</sup>*Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland*. By John Burke, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1844—See "*Yeamans of Bristol*."



of Nathaniel Fiennes, Governor of Bristol for the Parliament. Burke goes on to say of Sir John Yeamans, the subject of this account, that "in consideration of the loyalty and death of his father [he] was created a Baronet in 1664-5, and settled in Barbadoes." The English scholars, however, who have prepared the accounts of Sir John Yeamans, "baronet, and colonial governor," and of Robert Yeamans, "royalist," for the *Dictionary of National Biography* [British], say that "both these affiliations are fictitious." Mr. A. F. Pollard in his article on Robert Yeamans or Yeomans (d. 1643), royalist,<sup>5</sup> says that he "came of a numerous Bristol family," was a "well-known merchant and alderman of Bristol, and in 1641-2 served as sheriff." "He is said in the royalist accounts to have left by his wife, a kinswoman also named Yeamans, eight very young children, and a ninth was born posthumously. The eldest son is said to have been Sir John Yeamans (q. v.), and the second Sir Robert Yeamans, who, like his brother, was created a baronet on 31 Dec., 1666, and died without issue, being buried in St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, on 7 Feb., 1686-7. But both affiliations are fictitious; Sir John was born not later than 1611, and Sir Robert was baptized on 19 April, 1617, and both were apparently sons of John Yeamans, brewer, of Redcliffe, whose will is dated 1645. Many other members of the family are mentioned as taking prominent part in local affairs at Bristol and at Barbados. (*Cal. State Papers, Dom. and America and West Indies*, 1660 sqq. passim.) The only child of the royalist, whose relationship to him is established, is his daughter Anne, who married Thomas Curtis, the quaker of Reading, and interceded for George Fox's release in 1660 (*ib. Dom.*, 1660-1, p. 455; Fox, *Journal*, 1891, i, 479). Other members of the Yeamans family were quakers, and one of them married Isabel, daughter of Margaret Fell, and step-daughter of Fox (*ib. passim*; Smith, *Cat. Friends' Books*, p. 968).<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup>See Vol. LXIII (1900); under *Yeamans*.

<sup>6</sup>References given by Pollard—"The Severall Examinations and Confessions. . . . . London, 1643 4<sup>to</sup>; *The Two State Martyrs*, London, 1643, 4<sup>to</sup>; Addit. Ms. [Brit. Museum] 24121, ff. 366, 368; Rushworth's Collection, III, ii, 152-154; Lists of Sheriffs, 1898; *Cal. State Papers, Dom.* 1640-3, p. 462; *Clarendon's Rebellion*, ed. Macray,

Mr. J. A. Doyle gives the following personal items in regard to Sir John Yeamans, in his article for the *Dictionary of National Biography*:—"Eldest son of John Yeamans (d. 1645), brewer, of Bristol, was born at Bristol and baptized at St. Mary Redcliffe on 28 Feb., 1611. He attained the rank of colonel in the royalist army, and about 1650 migrated to the Barbados. In July, 1660, he was on the council of that colony. In 1663 a number of planters in Barbados made arrangements with the proprietors of Carolina for establishing a colony at Cape Fear. The proprietors, by the exercise of their influence at Court, secured a baronetcy for Yeamans, conferred on him 12 Jan., 1664-5, and on 11 Jan., 1665, they appointed him governor of their colony - - - - - When in 1667 Locke drew up for Carolina a fantastic paper constitution entitled the 'fundamental constitution,' - - - Yeamans was created a landgrave<sup>8</sup>. - - - In April, 1674, the proprietors superceded Yeamans, - - - and in the same year he returned to Barbados, where he died in August. Sir John's considerable wealth in Barbados passed to his son, Major Sir William Yeamans, second baronet, and great-grandfather of Sir John Yeamans, of Barbados, whose son, Sir Robert (d. 19 Feb., 1788), was the last baronet."

In corroboration of the authors quoted from the *Diction-*

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Vii, 53; Gardiner's *Civil War*: i, 99; *Hist. Mss. Comm.*, 5<sup>th</sup> Rep. App., p. 323; *Commons' Journal*, iii, 97; Duke of Portland's Mss., i, 47, 107, 114, 118; Warburton's *Prince Rupert*, ii, 140-1; Leyer's *Memoirs of Bristol*, i, 408; Washbourne's *Bibl. Glouc.*, Vol. ii, pp. xl, clii; Hunts' *Bristol*, pp. 146-9; Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*; *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, ii, 94-5, V. 307-8, 431."

<sup>7</sup>Vol. LXIII (1900), under *Yeamans*.

<sup>8</sup>An error in date—McCrary gives it correctly—1671. (See List of Landgraves, p. 717 of *So. Ca., under Prop. Govt.* Also *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*, 1669-1674, p. 190. 1671, April 5. "Draft patent for a Landgrave of Carolina to Sir John Yeamans." [*Shaftsbury Papers*, Section IX, Bundle 48, No. 78].") See also, *Coll. S. Ca. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftsbury Papers*, p. 314—note.

<sup>9</sup>Doyle's references—"Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*; *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, 1884, ii, 95, and 1894, v, 307, 431; *Colonial State Papers*, Ed. Sainsbury; Carroll's *Historical Collection of South Carolina*; McCrary's *Hist. of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, 1887, pp. 8, 69, 75, 79, 81, 82, 122, 131, 139, 141, 150, 154-8, 160-5, 171, 345; Brown's *Sketch of the Hist. of South Carolina*; Hewat's *Hist. of South Carolina*, 1779; Winsor's *Hist. of America*; Appleton's *Cyclop. of American Biography*."

ary of *National Biography*, it is worth adding that the statement that Sir John Yeamans was one of several "very young children" in 1643, is shown to be absurd by the fact that his son, William Yeamans, was a *Major* of militia in 1664, and if only 21 years of age at that date, he, William Yeamans, would himself have been born in 1643.<sup>10</sup> Again, Burke's statement as to the reason for Sir John Yeamans being created a baronet is shown to be wrong by the following abstract of a letter: "1665, Jan., 11., Cockpit. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sir John Yeamans. Having received a good character of his abilities and loyalty from Sir John Colleton with an assurance that he will vigorously attempt the settling of a Colony to the southward of Cape Romania, they have prevailed with His Majesty to confer the honor of a Knight baronet upon him and his heirs, and by their commission which goes with his son they have endeavoured to comprehend all interests," etc.<sup>11</sup>

Sir John Colleton was himself one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina; he died in 1666, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Peter.<sup>12</sup> The family was related to General George Monk, Duke of Albermarle, also one of the Lords Proprietors, as is shown by the following letter to the Governor of Barbadoes: "1663, Aug. 31, Duke of Albermarle to Lord Willoughby. - - - Has written to his *own cousins* Modyford and Peter Colleton to promote the *Carolina* plantation,"<sup>13</sup> The influence of this connection was amply sufficient to secure a baronetcy for Yeamans.

Oliver<sup>14</sup> give nothing of value as to the ancestry of Sir John Yeamans, merely repeating the old statement that he was the son of Robert and Anne Yeamans, and even gives erroneous dates in connection with Sir John himself, as he

<sup>10</sup>See articles of agreement between the Lords Proprietors of Carolina of the one part "and Maio<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Yeamans of Barbadoes for an on the behalfe of S<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Yeamans Barr<sup>o</sup> his father," and others of Barbadoes—7 Jan., 1664, pp. 29-33, *Collections of the So. Ca. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftsbury Papers*.

<sup>11</sup>*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 269.

<sup>12</sup>See McCrady, *So. Ca. under Prop. Govt.*, p. 715; and this magazine, Volume I, "The Colleton Family in South Carolina."

<sup>13</sup>*Cal. State Papers, Colonial series, American and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 157.

<sup>14</sup>*History of Antigua*, Vol. III, p. 268.

states that he was Governor of Carolina until 1680, and was dead by 1686!

Doyle has given us nothing in regard to the marriages and issue of Sir John Yeamans in his critical article for the *Dictionary of National Biography*, merely naming his son and heir, Sir William Yeamans, the second baronet. Burke, however, says—"he married first a daughter of Mr. Limp, by whom he had a son, 1 William, his heir; and secondly, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. John Foster," and had issue by her. This is corroborated, or perhaps simply repeated, by Oliver in his *History of Antigua*,<sup>15</sup> who gives, married *first* "a daughter of . . . . . Limp," by whom his son and heir, Sir William Yeamans, who married "Willoughby, daughter of Sir James Browne, Knt., she was of St. Lucy's and St. Peter's Parishes, 1676-80." By her Sir William had a son and heir, Sir John Yeamans, third baronet, who married "Margaret, dau. of Philip Gibbes, of Barbadoes, Esq.; aet. 45 and of St. Peter's, 1715; remar. William Foster, Esq.," etc., etc. Sir John Yeamans the first baronet, married *secondly*, "Margaret, dau. of Rev. John Forster of Barbados," by whom he had—"Robert Yeamans of Barbados, heir to his uncle, Sir Robert Yeamans 1686," married "Elizabeth, dau. of Elisha Mellows, Esq." issue.

How incomplete these two accounts are, the will itself will show. Oliver gives quite an extensive pedigree of some of the later generations, but seems to have done no original work among the public records of Barbadoes for his earlier generations.

The following record of the will of Sir John Yeamans appears on pages 2-7 of Registrars Records, book for the years 1675-1696—(Office of Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.).

"Decemb<sup>r</sup> ye 13<sup>th</sup> 1675

"A trew Coppie of y<sup>e</sup> Last will & testament of S<sup>r</sup> John Yeamans Kn<sup>t</sup>: & Barron<sup>t</sup>: Late of Carolina deceased: proved and approved of by S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>: Yeamans Barr<sup>t</sup>: Sone

<sup>15</sup>Vol. III, p. 268.



& hey<sup>r</sup>: to ye saide dceased & sole Execut<sup>r</sup> in ye s<sup>d</sup> will Nominated (by ye name of W<sup>m</sup>: Yeamans Esq<sup>r</sup>) as by the attestacon of S<sup>r</sup> Jona<sup>th</sup> Attkins Gov<sup>r</sup>nor of Barbadoes where unto he have set his hand & caused his Majt<sup>ies</sup>: great seale apoynted for s<sup>d</sup> Barbad: & oth<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Caribbe Islandes to be afixed: together w<sup>th</sup> s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>: W<sup>m</sup>: Yeamans his Letter of Attorney to Coll Joseph West & Lt: Coll John Godfree or eith<sup>r</sup> of them attested w<sup>th</sup>: his hand & Seale, brought before proved & approved of by Coll Joseph West Gov<sup>r</sup>no<sup>r</sup>: of this north pte of ye Province of Carol y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> of Sep<sup>r</sup>: 1675.

“In the name of God Amen

I S<sup>r</sup> John Yeamans Barron<sup>t</sup>: being ready to Imbarque my selfe to y<sup>e</sup> Province of Carol, & well consid<sup>r</sup>ing y<sup>e</sup> Incertanty of humane Condicon by Extraordinary hazards y<sup>t</sup> accompany such und<sup>r</sup>takings doe therefore for y<sup>e</sup> settling my worldly concernm<sup>ts</sup>: declare this my last will & Testam<sup>t</sup> in manner following, hereby revoakeing all form<sup>r</sup> will whatsoever<sup>r</sup>

first I will that all ye depts I duely owe bee paide Justly & w<sup>th</sup>: all dillgence & paid by my execut<sup>r</sup> here aft<sup>r</sup>: named Item in y<sup>e</sup> first place as is my affection I give & bequeath unto my deare wife y<sup>e</sup> Lady Margeret Yeamans in full recompense of hir Dower Thirty thousand pounds of Muscavados sugar anually from y<sup>e</sup> day<sup>e</sup> of my death dureing hir natural Life & also dureing that terme aforesaide I give & bequeath to hir y<sup>e</sup> entire use of y<sup>e</sup> house where in I now dwell, together w<sup>th</sup>: all ye Landes belonging thereunto Cont: about forty five acres, bounding upon y<sup>e</sup> Lands of Hen: Mills Esq<sup>r</sup>:; Thomas Merricke Esq<sup>r</sup>: & the Landes that L<sup>t</sup>: Coll Berrenger dyed seized: togeth<sup>r</sup> allso w<sup>th</sup>: all ye houses & Edifices thereon beeing Provided allways that my s<sup>d</sup> deare wife shall make habitacon thereon, & not lease it out & to bee the place — hir abode whensoever<sup>r</sup> she please, soe that she continue — [*corner of page worn off*] Item I doe bequeath allsoe dureing my deare wifes life natural life [sic] theise negroes following (vide) old Hannah & hir children Jupeter litle Tony & Joane allso I give and bequeath unto hir y<sup>e</sup> eight milch cowes w<sup>ch</sup>: have

ben accostomed to be milked about y<sup>e</sup> house & all the hogs turkeys, Ducks & fowles, that I have att psent in aney pte of my possessions and my will is that the pticular of Stock in this last clause expressed shall bee in hir absolute power & disposall from the date of these presents, and allsoe all y<sup>e</sup> furniture of my saide dwelling house & household stufe whatsoev<sup>r</sup>: All my Plate Jewells, Rings, money, linen beding & all Utensills in my saide dwelling house being or thereunto belonging, and allsoe my coach & y<sup>e</sup> fower horses & Harnesse & allsoe y<sup>e</sup> Choyce of aney one of my horses fit for rideing for hir owne use to bee & rem remaine [sic] to hir & hir hey<sup>rs</sup> forever in recompence of the care & education of hir children & in full consideracon of hir Dower: Item I give & bequeath unto my said wife all the negroes young & old that L<sup>t</sup>: Coll Berringer dyed possessed of & that came to hir afterwards by right of Administ<sup>r</sup>con & to mee by Intermarriage w<sup>th</sup>: hir togeth<sup>r</sup> allsoe w<sup>th</sup>: all the increase. Item my will is allsoe that ye custody of all my Children unmarried & und<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares & till they shall attaine it shall bee in my deare wife: & that she educate them in such mann<sup>r</sup> as shall seeme fit to hir Judgemen<sup>t</sup>, & they prove Capable of & notw<sup>th</sup>: standing y<sup>e</sup> provision I have allready made & ye Charge thereof may be lesse felt by my deare wife my will is that Execut<sup>r</sup> hereafter named provide att his owne charge one decent Suite of Apparrell for each of my Children yearly, the same to bee delw<sup>d</sup> to my sade wife for their use Item I give & bequeath to unto [sic] my Daught<sup>r</sup>: Willoughbye one hund<sup>d</sup> & twenty thousand pounds of Muscavados Sugar to bee paide by my Execut<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup>in ten yeares aft<sup>r</sup> hir mariadge or when she Arive to y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares, w<sup>ch</sup>: — [rubbed] first hapen. Item I give & bequeath unto my Sone Ro — [gone] two hund<sup>rd</sup> thousand poondes of good Muscavadoes sug<sup>r</sup> to — [gone] by my Execut<sup>r</sup> when hee shall arive to y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares Item I give & bequeath to my Daughter Anne one hund<sup>rd</sup> and twenty thousand poondes of good Muscavados Sug<sup>r</sup> to be p<sup>d</sup>. by my Execut<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup>in two yeares aft<sup>r</sup>: hir marriage or when she comes to y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares w<sup>ch</sup> of them shall

first hapen. Item I give & bequeath unto my two sons George & Edward each of y<sup>m</sup> one hund<sup>rd</sup> & fivety thousand poundes of good Muscavadoes Sug<sup>r</sup> to be paide to each of them when they or each of them shall Arive to y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares by my Execut<sup>r</sup>. Item I give & bequeath to my wives daughter. [sic] Margaret forever 17<sup>thoud</sup> poundes of Muscavadoes Sugar w<sup>th</sup>: in three yeares to bee paid by my execut<sup>r</sup> after hir marriadge or shee attaine to y<sup>e</sup> age of twenty one yeares w<sup>ch</sup> shall first hapen. Item I give and bequeath unto my wives Sone John forty thousand poundes of Sug<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup>in three yeares next aft<sup>r</sup> he shall attaine to ye age of twenty one yeares. Item I give unto my daughter [sic] Mrs ffrances Hackett now wife of Rob<sup>t</sup>: Hackett Esq<sup>r</sup>: w<sup>th</sup>in fower years after my decease twenty thousand poundes of Sug<sup>r</sup> to buy hir a ring by my executor. Item I give to my wives Daught<sup>r</sup>: [sic] M<sup>rs</sup>: Ma — [*worn away*] Maycoke five thousand poundes of Sugar to buy hir a ring to bee paide by my Execut<sup>r</sup>. Item I give to my wives son Symon the choice of my horses for his owne use, and to be deliv<sup>d</sup>ed by my Execut<sup>r</sup>. Item I give to my nephew Samuel Woorey twenty thousand poundes of Sugar to bee paid by my execut<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup>in three yeares after my decease in furth<sup>r</sup> Lieu of his time sp — w<sup>th</sup>: mee. Item my furth<sup>r</sup> will is that If my wife dye before my children or aney of them arive to their Age or time of mariadge as aforesaid, that then my Execut<sup>r</sup> doe pay yearely ev<sup>y</sup> yeare five thousand poundes of Musc<sup>o</sup> sugar for each of them maintenance & education to whomsoever my saide wife shall Apoynt to have y<sup>e</sup> Custody of them, or for want of such Apoyntment to whomesoev<sup>r</sup>: shall have them in Custody to edu— educate [sic] them & maintaine them untill they Arive respectively to their Age or dayes of marriadge. Item I make my Sone William Esq<sup>r</sup> [sic] my whole & sole Executor for y<sup>e</sup> paym<sup>t</sup>: of my debts & legacyes herein menconed & for ye due & punctual pf of all oth<sup>r</sup> matters that to ye duty of an Execut<sup>r</sup> belonges and doe bequeath unto my saide Sone all my Estates real and psonall undisposed of in this my will w<sup>th</sup> all reversions and remaind<sup>rs</sup> to him & to his hey<sup>rs</sup>: for ever upon expresse condicon that

hee doe punctually pforme all y<sup>e</sup> bequests and ord<sup>rs</sup> in this will expressed And to this my last will & testam<sup>t</sup> I have put my hand & Seale this twentyeth day of Maye in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord one thousand six hund<sup>ed</sup> seventy one

Test John Yeamans (Seal.)

Will Browne

Tho: Bamfield

Nich<sup>o</sup>: Carteret

Item I doe farth<sup>r</sup> will that my deare wife have my vessell Ketch caled by y<sup>e</sup> name of the Hopewell now in a voyage to Virginia & expected hith<sup>r</sup> to enjoye for hir and heyres for ever. Item I give & bequeath unto my s<sup>d</sup> deare wife two pcells of land containing twenty acres ten acres in each the one I bought of Phelps bounding on M<sup>rs</sup> Sandiford, & on Thomas Jones the oth<sup>r</sup> bought of James Mast<sup>rs</sup> and Henry Jones bounding on M<sup>rs</sup> Gay, my broth<sup>r</sup> ffostr<sup>r</sup>. and on Rob<sup>t</sup>: Clifton, to hir & her hey<sup>rs</sup> forever. To this Addicon allsoe of my last will annexed to the oth<sup>r</sup> sheet I have hereunto set my hand & Seale this 20<sup>th</sup> day of May 1671.

Sealed & deliv<sup>ed</sup> these two sheets conteyning my will in ye prsence of

John Yeamans (Seal.)

W<sup>m</sup> Browne

Tho: Bedingfield [sic]

Nich<sup>o</sup> Carteret.

“Barbadoes.

“By his Excellency

“M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>: Browne this day psonally apeared before me and made oath on the holy Evangelists that hee did see S<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>: Yeamans Barron<sup>r</sup>: Signe Seale & publish this will as his last will and testament and that he was att ye doeing thereof of sound & disposing memory to the best of this Deponents Knowledge given und<sup>r</sup> my hand y<sup>e</sup> first day of Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1674

Jonathan Attkins

“A trew Coppy attested  
ye 15<sup>o</sup> days of June 1675



p Edwyn Steede Dep<sup>ty</sup>  
Secret<sup>y</sup>

“Barbadoes

By his Excellency

“These are to certifie all whome theise p'sents shall concerne that upon the fiveteenth day of June in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hund<sup>rd</sup> seventy & five, and y<sup>e</sup> seven & twentyeth yeare of ye Reigne of o<sup>r</sup> Sov<sup>er</sup>eigne Lord Charles y<sup>e</sup> Second by y<sup>e</sup> Grace of God of Engl Scot-land ffrance & Ireland King defend<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> ffaithe &<sup>et</sup>: psonally apared before mee John Prysse aged twenty five years or thereabouts, Clark to Edwyn Steede Esq<sup>r</sup> Dep<sup>ty</sup> Secretary of y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Island and made oath on ye Holy Evangelists, that the annexed pages coppyes of ye last will & Testamen<sup>t</sup>. of S<sup>r</sup>: John Yeamans Barron<sup>t</sup>: and of y<sup>e</sup> lett<sup>r</sup> testamentary thereon both attested und<sup>r</sup> ye hand of y<sup>e</sup> say<sup>d</sup> Edwyn Steed, were by him sayde John Prysse examined & compared w<sup>th</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> Recordes now remaining in the sayde Secretaries office, & that they are trew coppyes of ye sayde Recordes in testamony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & caused His Maj<sup>ties</sup> great Seale appoynted for this & oth<sup>r</sup> ye<sup>e</sup> Carribbee Islandes to bee to theise p<sup>r</sup>sents afixed the day & yeare above wrighten

J Atkins

To all whome theise p'sents shall come or may concerne.”  
[Ibid, page 7]

“Barbadoes.

“By his Excellency”— Know y<sup>e</sup>— that 1<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1674, before mee the last will & testament of S<sup>r</sup> John Yeamans Bar<sup>t</sup>. dec'd was proved — & therefore S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Yeamans Bar<sup>t</sup>., son & heir to s<sup>d</sup> dec'd & sole Exec<sup>or</sup> is admitted to take into his custody & admin<sup>r</sup> all estate of s<sup>d</sup>- dec'd 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec. 1674.

Jonathan Atkins

A copy attested by  
Edwyn Steede Dep. Sec.  
15 June 1675.

[Ibid, page 8.] I, “S<sup>r</sup> William Yeamans Barron<sup>t</sup>: heire & sole Execut<sup>r</sup>: of the last will & testam<sup>t</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> John Yeamans Barron<sup>t</sup>: deceased”, appoint “well beloved friends

Coll Joseph West & L<sup>t</sup>: Coll John Godfrey" my lawful  
Attorneys in the Province of Carolina — 16 June 1675.

[witnesses]

Will Yeamans

William Mayers

Dorcas Smith

Carolina.

By the Governor.

The aforesaid Wm. Mayers this day made oath  
before me that he saw said S<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Yeamans sign etc. the  
above power of Attorney. At Charles Town, 8<sup>th</sup> Sept.  
1675.

Joseph West.

The will above given shows us that Sir John Yeamans  
mentions a *brother Foster*. This accords with the statement  
of Burke and Oliver, before given, that Sir John's last  
wife was born Foster. The will, however, shows even more  
clearly that, at the time of her marriage to Yeamans, she  
was the widow of Lt. Col. — Berringer, of Barbadoes;  
unfortunately the Christian name of her first husband does  
not appear. The only mention of a person of that sur-  
name (in the records now accessible to me) *prior* to the date  
of the will, is that of "Benj. Beringer," who signs his name  
to the "Declaration of the Representative Body of Bar-  
badoes," Nov. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1651, as member of the Council for that  
Island.<sup>16</sup> In this document the Council and seventeen mem-  
bers of the Assembly announce their intention to "man-  
fully 'stick' to Lord Willoughby, their Lord Lieut.-General,  
and fight under his command in defense of his government"  
against the Parliamentary forces sent to reduce the Island.

The wording of the will is too loose and ambiguous for  
us to be positive that the minor children mentioned by Sir  
John, were by this last marriage to Margaret Berringer,  
widow; they may have been his children by a former wife.  
That his last wife survived him is shown by the following  
grant, recorded on page 11 of the same book in which the  
will is to be found:

"The Coppy of a grant to y<sup>e</sup> Lady Margaret Yeamans  
for one thousand and seaventy Acres of Land bareing date  
y<sup>e</sup> ninth day of Feby 1674/5.

"John Lord Berkely Pallatine" and the Lords Proprie-

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<sup>16</sup>*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574-1660, pp. 364-5.*

tors of the Province of Carolina, "hereby Grant unto Margaret Lady Yeamans, Widdow a Plantacon" of 1070 acres of land now in possession "of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Lady Margaret Yeamans," bounding upon "Yeamans his Creeke in Ittawan River," etc., etc., 9<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1674. Joseph West Gov<sup>r</sup>.

The "Margaret Lady Yeamans" of the above grant, married shortly afterwards James Moore, as is proved by the public records of the State; he subsequently became Governor of South Carolina. The use of "Lady" as the title given to the wife and widow of Sir John Yeamans, baronet, is particularly interesting. As the wife of an English baronet her correct title was Dame, I believe; but Sir John was also a Landgrave of Carolina, and under the Proprietary government at least, the use of "Lady" to designate a Landgrave's wife was by no means rare. The use of the latter title by Sir John Yeamans in his will in referring to his wife, and its use in the grant just cited was, therefore, not incorrect. The land grant just cited brings up another point of interest—"Yeamans his Creeke." This is the well known *Goose Creek* of later days, as a deed of Edward Middleton's, dated 26 May, 1680, shows, for therein he describes a plantation he is selling as "scituate upon ye south side of Goose Creek, alias Yeamans Creek, in this province." The substitution of Goose Creek for the older name commemorating the connection of our first governor with the colony, can only be regretted, though Yeamans Hall, on Goose Creek, long the residence of descendants of Landgrave Thomas Smith, has carried the name down to the present day.

As before indicated, it is impossible to assign the known children of Sir John Yeamans to their respective mothers with any degree of certainty. But if the date of his migration to Barbadoes—"about 1650"—is correctly given by Doyle, then Sir John must have married his first wife in England, and must have had by her at least two children who reached maturity; a third child was probably hers, and one or more of the rest may also have been by the first wife. The following table gives the best approximation I am able to make at present:

By the first wife, ————— Limp,

- I. William Yeamans, his heir, second Baronet; a Major in the Barbadoes militia, 1664-5 (see ante), he was therefore at least of age, and probably several years older at that date, hence born 1643 or earlier. He remained in Barbadoes, rose to the rank of Colonel, was member of Assembly, etc.<sup>17</sup> He married Willoughby, dau. of Sir James Browne, Knt., and had issue (Oliver).
  
- II. ————— Yeamans. I have not been able to recover the Christian name of this son, but the following notice of him is to be found in the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial series:<sup>18</sup>— "1668, Sep. 15. Barbadoes. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington— Complains of some - - - - This serves only to give account that a son of Sir John Colleton's last week killed a son of Sir John Yeamans in a duel: is informed both had their swords drawn, but Colleton by flying has incurred more guilt than otherwise he might. Presumes it will amount to a forfeiture of his estate, and unless his crafty father has provided for such accidents, is informed this brother has a third part of it, it being equally divided among the three brothers. This country generally say that estates so gotten ought to return to the King; though it his duty to acquaint his Lordship that Colleton's brother, Sir Peter, might by no indirect way surprise his Majesty or his Lordship." "1669, March 2, Whitehall. Petition of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., [to the King], for the estate of John Colleton, planter in Barbadoes, forfeited to his Majesty by killing one Yeamans, a planter there, with reference to the Commissioners of the Treasury to give order for it to him in such

<sup>17</sup>See *Cal. State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*; also *Coll. S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol V.

<sup>18</sup>*Cal. State Papers, Colonial Series, American and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 613.



manner as they shall find necessary."<sup>19</sup> Whether this son left issue is unknown to me.

- III. Frances Yeamans, married Robert Hackett, Esq. This daughter was married at the time her father made his will in 1671, if she was only sixteen and just married, she must have been born about 1655; she was quite probably a child of the first wife.

*Possibly by the second wife*,—Margaret, widow of Lt. Col. Berringer, and, according to Burke and Oliver, daughter of the Rev. John Foster of Barbadoes. These children following were at least under age at the making of their father's will, and were left in the guardianship of his wife, Margaret; it is, however, not positively clear from the will that they were her children.

- IV. Robert Yeamans. Said by Oliver to have been a son of Sir John by Margaret, and to have been heir to his uncle, Sir Robert Yeamans, Bart., who died 1686-7. Married Elizabeth, dau. of Elisha Mellows, Esq., issue.

- V. George Yeamans,

- VI. Edward Yeamans.

- VII. Willoughby Yeamans. [a daughter]

- VIII. Anne Yeamans.<sup>20</sup>

Sir John Yeamans *may* have had other children besides those shown in his will, for the absence of a child's name from a will does not prove that such a child never existed, as it may have been portioned off on reaching maturity, and hence have had no further interest in the estate. It is, therefore, barely possible that the "Mr. John Yeamans," who was in Carolina contemporaneously with Sir John Yeamans, was his son. Mr. Langdon Cheves says of him in an editorial note to the Shaftesbury Papers: "Came from Barbadoes? 1671, was chosen to Parliament 1672,

<sup>19</sup>Ibid, Volume for 1669-1674, p. 10. For an account of "*The Colleton Family in South Carolina*," see this magazine, Volume I.

<sup>20</sup>The succession of the children as given here, is, of course, arbitrary.

was Surveyor 1673, and of the Council 1674-1675."<sup>21</sup> That he was some near relative, in all probability, is shown by the following item from the Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina:<sup>22</sup> 28 April, 1677, "Mr. John Yeamans Attorney for Dame Willoughbie Yeamans Guardian to S<sup>r</sup>. John Yeamans a minor," etc., etc. What became of him, and whether or not he left descendants in South Carolina is not known to me. He may possibly have been the son of another member of the family in Barbadoes, whose name has some slight connection with the Province of Carolina, see—"Articles of Agreement had and made betweene - - - the Lords Proprieto<sup>rs</sup> of the Province of Carolina of the one part and Maio<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Yeamans Barbadoes for and on the behalfe of S<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Yeamans Barr<sup>o</sup> his father - - - Robert Gibbs - - - Henry Milles - - - Tho: Maycoke - - - John Gibbs, Basill Gibbs, - - - John Godfrey - - - W<sup>m</sup> Forster Thomas Merricke, John Merricke, - - - Rob<sup>t</sup>. Hacket, - - - John Forster - - - John Forster [again] - - - *Edward Yeamans*, - - - Niccolas Browne - - - & himselfe Adventuro<sup>rs</sup> to and Setlers of some part of ye Province aforesaid And of all others y<sup>t</sup> shall Adventure setle and plant in the said Province of the other part as followeth," etc.<sup>23</sup> The Edward Yeamans here mentioned was probably identical with the Edward Yeamans noticed in the following papers: "1667. Feb. 18. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. - - - Warrant to Francis Tyrwhitt and Capts. Edward Yeamans and James Walker to impress the Gilded Lion, brought in prize by one of his Majesty's frigates, for service in the Leeward Isles, and with John Reid to make inventory of her arms and ammunition, &c."<sup>24</sup> Again on Jan. 13, 1675, we find noted in the Minutes of the Assembly of Barbadoes— "A new Bill for Imposition on liquors,

<sup>21</sup>*Coll. So. Ca. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftesbury Papers*, p. 426, note 1. See also, same work, pp. 329, 408-9; 391, 452, 473, 453-4, 456, 463, 469, 471-5.

<sup>22</sup>*Jour. Grand Council. of S. C.*, 1671-80, edited by A. S. Salley, Jr., for the Hist. Comm. of S. C., 1907, page 81.

<sup>23</sup>*Coll. of the S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftesbury Papers*, pages 29-30; the whole list is there given, which has been abstracted here for names mentioned in connection with Yeamans.

<sup>24</sup>*Cal. of State Papers, Colon. Ser., American and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 447.

drawn by the Clerk, as the former Act is near expired. That the said Bill be in force for 12 months; that Lt.-Col. Wm. Bate be Treasurer and Majors John Hallett and Edw. Yeamans, Capt John Johnson, and Francis Bond or Edward Hussey, Comptrollers; and that the Bill pass." Possibly the Public Records of Barbadoes would show the relationship existing between these early members of the Yeamans family settled there.

The will of Sir John Yeaman is further interesting as throwing some light on the time of his arrival in Carolina in the year 1671. McCrady says:<sup>25</sup> "We do not know exactly when Sir John Yeamans arrived in Carolina. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of November, 1670, he writes from Barbadoes to the Lords Proprietors, - - - He was still there in the early part of the year 1671, - - - And Lord Ashley addressed him there in April - - - As late as May the Proprietors instructed Captain Halsted if he traded at Barbadoes to consult Yeamans there. It appears, however, from a letter of Governor West to Lord Ashley that he had arrived in the colony, at the latest, early in July, and had expected to have been at once recognized as Governor by reason of his being a Landgrave." Cheves says:<sup>26</sup> "Sir J. Yeamans arrived in Carolina from Barbadoes about 1 July, 1671." The will of Sir John was dated 20<sup>th</sup> May, 1671, and the opening clause informs us that "being ready to Imbarque myselfe to y<sup>e</sup> Carol," he makes his will to settle his affairs. This still further reduces the limits of the period in which his arrival in Carolina must have taken place.

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<sup>25</sup>*So. Ca. under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719*, pages 154, 155.

<sup>26</sup>*Coll. S. C. Hist Soc., Vol. V. Shaftsbury Papers*, page 329, note.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

*(Continued from the January number.)*

December 16, 1698, Mary Carter, Henry Harris, Love Williamson, Simon Valentyn, Edward Loughton and Henry Burge executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Carter, Harris and Williamson's faithful administration upon the estate of Thomas Carter, late of the Province. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 356-357.)

December 26, 1698, a warrant of appraisement for the foregoing estate was directed to Alexander Parris, Simon Valentyn, Edward Loughton, Abraham Eve and William Popell. (Page 357.)

March 15, 1698-99, Thomas Mann, Edward Loughton and Samuel Ward executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mann's faithful administration upon the estate of Joseph Rider. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 357-358.)

The same day a warrant of appraisement for the same estate was directed to William Smith, merchant; George Logan, Alexander Parris, William Popell and Simon Valentyn. (Page 358.)

Thomas Perriman, John Birde and Soloman Legaré executed a bond to Governor Blake for Perriman's faithful administration of the affairs of the estate of Thomas Valley. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 359.)

January 24, 1698-99, Landgrave Joseph Morton, James Stanyarne and Capt. Edmund Bellinger executed a bond to Governor Blake for Landgrave Morton's faithful administration of the affairs of the estate of his brother, John, "late of this Province deceased." Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 360.)



Governor Ludwell issued a warrant for a town lot to Robert Seabrook, September 26, 1692; for one to Peter le Chevalier, October 19, 1692; for one to James Du Gue, Sr., October 20, 1692; for one to James de Bourdeaux, October 20, 1692; for one to Jonas Bonhoste, October 20, 1692; for one to Peter le Chevalier, October 20, 1692; for one to James de Bourdeaux, October 19, 1692. (Page 361.)

November 25, 1692, Governor Ludwell directed Stephen Bull "to cause to be admeasured & Laid out unto Hannah English Widdow" 500 acres in Berkeley County, formerly belonging to John Farr, deceased, and "now by ye: sd: Hannah English bought and purchased of & from ye: Rt: honoble: ye: Lords Propts: as by the Receiver Generalls receipt dated ye: 25th day of November 1692". (Page 362.)

November 25, 1692, Governor Ludwell directed Stephen Bull, surveyor, to lay out unto "Monsr: Anthony Boureau two hundred & twenty acres of Land due to him for ye:— arrivall of himselfe & Joane his wife above Sixteene yeares of age, Isaac his sonne Joane his daughter & Lewis Naudin his Servt: under Sixteene years of age ye: 29th. November 1686." (Page 362.)

A similar warrant was issued January 12, 1692-3, for land to be laid out to Thomas Huburd, carpenter. (Page 362.)

"Instructions Joseph West Esqr: one of the Landgraves & Governor: of that part of our Province of Carolina that lyes South & West of Cape ffeare" are recorded on pages 363 and 364.

March 20, 1689, John Godfrey conveyed real estate to Henry Symons. Witnesses: Joshua Hobson and Joseph Oldys, the former of whom proved the same before Robert Gibbes, March 5, 1691-2. Registered May 20, 1692, by Jonathan Amory, Deputy Register. (Page 365.)

In 1692, Findla Martin conveyed property unto Edward Rawlins, of Carolina, victualler. Witnesses: Jonathan Amory and Joshua Hobson. Registered July 1, 1692, by Jonathan Amory, Dep. Reg. (Page 365.)

Thomas Smith, as attorney for Landgrave James Colleton, conveyed property to Edward Rawlins. Registered by Jonathan Amory, Dep. Sec., July 1, 1692. (Page 366.)

John Moore of Carolina, gent., in conveying lands, recited that William, Earl of Craven, Palatine of Carolina, and the rest of the Lords Proprietors had granted unto John Francis Gignilliat a plantation containing 800 acres, July 12, 1690, and that Gignilliat had conveyed the same to him, August 4, 1690, and that Col. Andrew Percival, of Weston Hall, in the province of Carolina, had conveyed to him part of a tract of eleven acres, fronting to the Mill Creek and formerly the property of one Barnard, deceased. (Page 366. This record is very much mutilated.)

January 30, 1699-1700, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Sarah Rhett to administer on the estate of Mrs. Ann Amory and have an inventory and appraisal thereof made. (Page 367.)

The same day Joseph Blake, "Governour and Ordinary", appointed "Sarah Rhett wife of Capt. William Rhett", guardian of Sarah Amory, infant and orphan of Jonathan Amory, merchant, committing to her the maintenance, schooling, clothing, and educating of the said infant. (Page 367.)

April 23, 1680, Charles Buckley conveyed property to Thomas Clowter. Witnesses: Thomas Hutton, William Brockus and John Boone. Sarah Buckley renounced her dower, December 20, 1680, in the presence of Richard Conant and John Boone. Recorded, August 9, 1684, by John Beresford, Register. (Page 369. This is only the end of the deed. Page 368 contains the first part of the will of Mary Crosse, an abstract of which has been published.)

October 20, 1680, Nathaniel Wigmore, of Carolina, planter, in consideration of £10, to him paid by Thomas Clowter, conveyed to him 55 acres of land bounded by lands of said Clowter, Henry Simmons, Charles Buckley and said Wigmore. Witnesses: "James Paply" and John Tomson. Ann Wigmore renounced her dower. Re-

corded August 9, 1680, by John Beresford, Register. (Pages 369-370.)

December 7, 1683, Barnard Schencklingh, of Carolina, gentleman, in consideration of £50. sterling, conveyed to Thomas Barrington, Esq., of Steeple Bumstede, in the county of Essex, a tract of 270 acres of land, bounded by the eastern branch of the T in Cooper River, by lands not run out and by lands of Jonah Lynch, Esq. Witness: Joseph Oldys. Recorded, August 13, 1684, by John Beresford, Register. (Page 370.)

In December, 1782, Samuel Cotman appointed Gyles Russell and Henry [name partially destroyed], merchants, for the purpose of conveying to John Palmer lands granted said Cotman for bringing over ten settlers. Witnesses: Mary Cotman, Joseph Himons and John Palmer, Jr. Recorded January 13, 1682-3. (Page 371.)

May 2, 1683, Daniel [name torn out] gave John Archdale a receipt for £135. sterling "in full of all accots dues or demands whatsoever from the beginning of the World unto the day of the date hereof." Witnesses: William Collings and Benjamin Elderkin, who at Charles Town on the 10th of May, 1683, appeared before Paul Grimball and made oath that they saw the said Daniel give said receipt. Recorded May 17, 1683. (Page 371.)

December 15, 1680, Philip Brady conveyed to Philip Doldridge a tract of land bounded by lands of John Norton and Capt. Robert Daniell. Witnesses: Edward Mayo, Sr., and other witnesses whose names have been torn out. Recorded January 23, 1682-3. (Page 372.)

July 6, 1680, Governor West and Richard Conant, William Fuller and John Smyth, members of the Council, signed up a grant in behalf of John, Lord Berkeley, Palatine, and the other Proprietors to Matthew Smallwood. (Page 372.)

October 10, 1693, Andrew Percival, for £80. currency of the Province, conveyed to Capt. Charles Basden, of Charles Town, one half of town lot No. 9, reciting that the said lot No. 9 had been granted by the Earl of Craven, Palatine, and the rest of

the Proprietors, to John Mitchell, who, in 1678, for 28s, had conveyed the same to John Cottingham, of Carolina, planter; that Cottingham made a will on the 23d day of December, 1682, nominating Edward Mayo and John Ladson as his executors and directing them to sell his lands and houses for the payment of his debts and for the use of his daughter, Sarah Cottingham; that the said Mayo and Ladson, in 1683, in consideration of £50. sterling, conveyed to said Andrew Percival said one half of the said lot which said half was bounded easterly by Cooper River, westerly on a lot then in possession of Henry Sweeting, northerly on the other half of said lot and southerly on a half lot then in possession of Henry Symonds. Witnesses: John Ladson, William Smith and Jonathan Amory. Proved by oaths of William Smith, vintner, and Jonathan Amory, before William Smith, October 10, 1693. Registered, November 10, 1693, by Jonathan Amory, Dep. Reg. (Pages 373-374.)

October 19, 1693, William Bradley, of Charles Town, in Berkeley County, Carolina, vintner, and Lidia, his wife, the only surviving daughter of Francis and Cicely Tunstead, late of London, tallow chandler, deceased, and heir to the said Cicely, also deceased, whose maiden name was Passhay, in consideration of £50. sterling, conveyed to Capt. Anthony Taylor, mariner, then sojourning in Charles Town, "one Croft or close of Land called Nether Swaynes Croft, conteyning four acres more or less and being near Church field between the Land now or late of Oliver Dixon" \* \* \* "and Two Acres of Arrable Land more or less called Black acres lying and being" \* \* \* "Graystone field in the Parish of St. Thomas in Dudley in the County of Worcester" \* \* \* "late were in the Tenure or Occupation of William Bayley." Witnesses: Robert Gibbes, Isaac Mazicq, Roberts, John Thomson, Nicholas Stapleton and Jonathan Amory. Proved by oaths of Isaac Mazicq and Jonathan Amory. Registered, November 13, 1693. (Pages 375-376.)

Paul Grimbail, Charles Colleton and Thomas Smith in behalf of William, Earl of Craven, Anthony, Lord Ashley,



George, Lord Carteret, Sir Peter Colleton, Seth Sothell, Thomas Archdale and Thomas Amy, Proprietors, granted a tract of land to Nicholas Barlicorn. Registered, October 3, 1693, by Jonathan Amory, (Page 377.)

In 1693 Stephen Bull, surveyor, certified that by virtue of a warrant from the Governor, bearing date June 12th, he had admeasured and laid out to Nicholas Barlicorn, shipwright, town lot in Charles Town, No. 113, on record of the town, bounding northward on a little street that led from the river by the lot of David Maybank into the country; southward upon the lot of Barnard Schenckings, deceased; eastward upon a street that led by the lots of Chapman Brutell and others and to Capt. Daniell's swamp; westward upon the lot belonging to said Schenckings, the form and shape of which lot could be found in "Grand Modell" of the town then in the Surveyor's office. Registered October 3, 1693, by Jonathan Amory. (Page 377.)

The final record of Book No. 1. (erroneously marked when rebound, "1692-93") is an agreement, written in French, and signed by James Dugue, Sr., Samuel Dubourdieu and Judith Dugue, and witnessed by Anthoine Bourau, who proved the same, September 15, 1693, Susanne Margueritte De Farcy and P. la Salle. Registered by Jonathan Amory. Dep. Reg. (Pages 377-378.)

## SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

ELIZABETH GORDON, Nightingale Lane, in the parish of St. John, Wapping, Middlesex, widow. Will 3 July 1763; proved 28 April 1767. To my Brother in Law James Gordon £5. To Sister in law Jane Gordon £5. To my Kinsman Richard Moncrief in South Carolina £10. Rest to my Kinsman in Law, David Becanquil of St. John Wapping, Mariner, sole executor. Witnesses: Samuel Blare, John Prince.

Legard, 135.

PHILIP DELEGAL, ESQUIRE, dwelling in St. Peters Port in the Island of Guernsey, Captain of a Company (in the honourable Lieutenant General Parson's Regiment) of Invalids. Will 22 January 1762; proved 14 September 1764. To my wife Eleanor Delegal, living at Phillip's Bluff in the province of South Carolina £200, if she do not survive me, to my daughter Catherine, wife of Mr, Hugh Campbell of South Carolina, mariner. To my eldest son Philip Delegal of Little Agahee in the Colony of Georgia £300. To son John Delegal of South Carolina, mariner, £200 Bank stock, receipt signed by Wm. Catsford. To my two sons George and Edward Delegal, dwelling in Georgia, planters, my land near my son Philip's. To son George £100 Bank stock, receipt signed by Mary Ann Duvaux. To son Edward £100 Bank stock, receipt signed James Scott. To my daughter Margaret, wife of — of South Carolina, Planter, £100 Bank stock, signed Thomas Littlebury. To youngest daughter Sophia, some time since living with her mother in South Carolina, £100. To Poor of St. Peters Port, Guernsey, 10s. Executors beyond the Seas: Wife Eleanor and son Philip. Joint Trustees or agents in Great Britain and Guernsey: Sir John Milne Baronet Bart, lieut. gov. of Guernsey, and Elisha Tupper of said Island. Witnesses:

Andre Migault, George Hawley, and Edward Knight. Proved by Abraham Le Mesurier, attorney for Executors in Georgia.

Simpson, 346.

JOHN DE LAUNE, late of Charles Town in South Carolina, Surgeon, living at present in Stepney, county Middlesex. Will 16 September 1727; proved 24 May 1727. All my estate to my cousin Robert Aubert of the old Artillery, Watch maker, and to my cousin Anne de Launay of Stepney to the use of my wife Mary de Laune and I desire my cousin Anne de Launay to live with her and take care of my said wife in the sorrowfull condition she is in. At my wife's decease as follows: To Robert Aubert £200. To said Anne de Laune £3000. To Peter de Laune £200. To Mary de Laune £200. To Susanne de Laune £200 and I divide among them the effects in America which I left to Mr. Isaac Chardon of Carolina to clear up. Executors: Robert Aubert and Anne de Launay. Witnesses: James Miffant, George Schutz, Clerk to Mr. Isaac Delpch, Notary Publick in Threadneedle Street.

Brooks, 145.

JOHN COLLETON of St. George Hanover Square, county Middlesex, Esquire. Will 2 April 1728; proved 24 December 1755. To Elizabeth Colleton an annuity of £200 out of my lands in parishes of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Lucy in the Island of Barbadoes. To my eldest son James Edward Colleton all my plantations, slaves, etc. in Barbadoes. To my son John Colleton all my plantations in South Carolina with stock, slaves, etc. To daughter Anne Colleton £6000 when 21 or married. Executrix: Wife Elizabeth. Witnesses: James Blythman, John Cornthwaite, and Henry Adams. Codicil 26 May 1731. To my wife Elizabeth my house in New Bond Street. To daughter Anne Colleton £2000 over and above the £6000 in my will. Joint Executors with my wife, my son James Edward Colleton, and Edwin Somers of London, merchant. Same witnesses as to will. Proved by James the son and surviving executor.

Paul, 310.

PETER COLLETON of South Carolina. Will 30 November 1740; proved 11 November 1754. To my dear brother John Colleton all my books. To my sister Susanna Colleton my little inlaid cabinet, also £50 to be applied to the purpose of the letter enclosed. Residuary Legatee: Brother Robert Colleton. Executors: Brothers John and Robert. Witnesses: Elianor Sandwell, Nathaniel Lade, William Hopton. Proved by Robert, surviving executor.

Pinfold, 295.

SAMUEL EVELEIGH, late of Charles Town in the Province of South Carolina, Merchant, now residing in the City of Bristol. Will 20 June 1764; proved 30 October 1766. To my Brother in Law George Eveleigh, my sister in law Elizabeth, his wife, and their five children, vizt. Elizabeth, Samuel, Thomas, Catherine, and Ann, £50 apiece. To my son George Eveleigh £6500, 3% Bank Annuities and my executors to manage for him until his apprenticeship with Mr. Remington is expired., and Mr. Thomas Remington of his own free will told me unasked that he would permit him to merchandize or trade a little on his own account, my executors to furnish him with funds to do so. The residue to my son Nicholas Eveleigh with two Negro men I have in South Carolina and my land there consisting of a lott on the Bay of Charles Town, and a tract butting on Combahee River, he is to pay the following little annuities: To Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, relict of Henry Newman, formerly of Arundell in Sussex, deceased, £5. To Mrs. Grace Foster, daughter of Mr. Farr, formerly Inn Keper at Arundell in Sussex, deceased, £3. 3s. To Mrs. Hull of New Sarum in Wilts £3. 3s. Executors and guardians to my two sons George and Nicholas till 21: Sir William Baker, merchant, and Alderman of London, George Austin Esqre, Mr. Benjamin Stead, both merchants lately in Charles Town, South Carolina, but now in England, and my aforesaid Brother in law George Eveleigh. Proved by son Nicholas, all the other executors renouncing.

Tyndall, 369.



HECTOR BERINGER DE BEAUFAIN, Charlestown. Will 27 September 1762; proved 7 February 1767. To my friend Colonel John Schutz £500. To my friend Peter Simons £500. To my friend George Schutz, son of Augustus, £500. To David Rhind of Charles Town £500 current money of this Province and all my books and my share in the Charles Town Library Society. To poor of both parishes in Charles Town £500 current money and my house and furniture including a clock. To William Dockwray, if he shall be my clerk at the time of my decease, £100. To ——— Beaufain, the only surviving son of my late Brother, all the rest of my estate, charging the same with an annuity of £50 a year to my said Nephews' mother and with an annual payment of £50 to my sister Clodre de Beaufain. Executors: George Schutz for my concerns in England, and David Rhind for my concerns in this Province. My pew in St. Michael's Church to the poor. South Carolina By his Excellency Right. Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Capt. Gen. Gov. and Commander in Chief over the said Province on 17 Oct. 1766. Hon. William Bull Esq. Lieut. Gov. and William Wragg Esqr. swear to the writing of said Hector Beringer de Beaufain. Thomas Skottowe, Secretary's Office, Secretary and Registrar of Province, certifies the copy.

Legard, 36.

*(Continued from Volume IX.)*

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS IN 1774.—The following advertisement, taken from *The South Carolina Gazette*, June 6, 1774, is of interest as showing in some detail the manner in which the homes of the wealthy planters and government officials were furnished prior to the Revolution.

The property advertised belonged to Sir Egerton Leigh, Attorney-general, Surveyor-general, President of His Majesty's Council in the province of S. C., and at one time Judge of Admiralty; he was the only son of Peter Leigh, born 1710, died 1759, Chief Justice of S. C. Egerton Leigh married in 1756, Martha, Daughter of Francis Bremar and Martha Laurens, a sister of Henry Laurens. An account of his career will be found in *South Carolina Under the Royal Government*, by McCrady, page 471-481. He left South Carolina for England, June 19, 1774, James Simpson, Esq. being appointed Attorney General during his absence [*S. C. Gaz.* June, 20 *et seq.*, 1774]; and returned in June 1780. He died September 15, 1781, in the 49th year of his age. [*Royal Gazette*, Sept. 15, 1781.]

Will be sold by Public Vendue,  
On Tuesday the 28th Day of June Inst.

At Ten o'clock in the Forenoon,  
At the House of Sir Egerton Leigh,

All his valuable Furniture

Books, Plate, Pictures, China and other Effects.

The Furniture consists of elegant white and Gold Cabriole Sophas and Chairs, covered with blue and white Silk, Window Curtains to match; one other Set of Sophas and Chairs, covered with black and yellow Figures of Nuns Work in Silk, inlaid Commodes, Card Tables, Several Suits of handsome Chintz Cotton Window Curtains lined and ornamented with Silk Fringe and Tassels, a complete Set of Chintz Cotton Bed Curtains, a curious and superbe India Cabinet, a Rose Wood Desk and Book Case with Chinese Paintings on Glass very masterly executed, Carpets, Beds, Bedsteads, Toutenag Grates, etc.

Also

An elegant large Six-stop Organ, with Ten Barrels, containing near Four Score of the most approved Tunes, consisting of Airs, Minuets, Cotillions, Country Dances, Songs, and Marches, besides Four Pieces of Musick; a fine musical Clock, by *Ellicott*, mounted in Or Molu, and a most elegant and light Coach (which has been used only a few Times) constructed upon a Plan to suit this Climate, with a compleat Set of handsome Town Harness belonging to the same.

The Paintings are by some of the first Masters, viz. *Paul Veronese*, *Carladolsci*, *Jordano*, *Ghisolsi*, *Corregio*, and *Guido*: There are also several excellent Minatures Pictures, particularly one of Queen *Elizabeth*, done in the year 1574, besides many other curious and ornamental Pieces.

Credit will be given, if desired, till June 1775 paying Interest, and giving Security for all Sums amounting to Two Hundred Pounds, or upward and all Purchases under that sum to be paid for in Cash.

N. B. The Negroes will be disposed of at private Sale.

## NECROLOGY.

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JAMES LOWNDES, of Washington, D. C., a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at Augusta, Georgia, January 15th, 1910.

He was born in Charleston, January 6th, 1835, and was the eldest son of Edward Rutledge and Lucia Guerard Lowndes. He was prepared for College at the well known school of Christopher Coates in Charleston, and was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1854 with the first honors of his class. Having completed his education at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn and Goettingen, he returned to Charleston, entered the bar, and was chosen by Mr. Petigru to assist him in the codification of the laws of South Carolina. On the outbreak of the Confederate war, after a brief service on the coast of South Carolina, he went to Virginia as an officer of the Hampton legion, and took part in the first battle of Manassas. Returning to South Carolina he was appointed Captain of Sharp Shooters, and subsequently served upon the staff of General W. S. (Live Oak) Walker. Accompanying General Walker to Virginia in 1864, he was present at the attack on Newbern, N. C., and was with the General when he was wounded at Clay's Farm on May 20th, 1865. He served afterwards on the staff of General Stephen Elliott, being present at the Battle of The Crater, July 7th, 1864, and surrendered at Appomattox. Coming back to Charleston, he resumed the practice of his profession, and at the same time performed editorial work for a while upon the Charleston News. He was a member of the firm of McGrath & Lowndes, in which Hon. A. G. McGrath was the senior member, and remained with him until the autumn of 1874, when he removed to Washington. He there built up a large practice. In the Court of Claims, in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District and in congressional practice he was alike successful. He was one of the Commissioners under



the treaty between Spain and the United States of February 10th, 1870. He had retired from practice some years before his death. On April 9th, 1891, he married Laura Walcott Tuckerman, eldest daughter of Lucius Tuckerman, of Boston, who survives him. Mr. Lowndes was much more than a lawyer of learning and capacity. His memory was remarkable and his mind enriched with ancient and modern literature. He had great social gifts, and took a high position in Washington society, in which his personal appearance, his distinguished manners, and literary accomplishments fitted him to shine. Though long absent from South Carolina, his interest in all that concerned the State never abated. His gifts to this Society, and to the Charleston Library Society, and to the Carolina Art Association were frequent and valuable. The Historical Society and those interested in this Magazine have special reason to feel his loss.



JUDGE JAMES ALDRICH, a Curator of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at Aiken, S. C., January 23, 1910.

He was born in Barnwell July 25, 1850. He was the son of James T. and Isabel C. (Patterson) Aldrich and the early part of his life was spent in Barnwell, where his early education was secured.

Soon after the War Between the States he entered Washington University (now Washington and Lee) at Lexington, Va., from which institution he graduated. He was a student there at the time Gen. Robert E. Lee was president.

After his graduation from Washington University he began the study of law in the office of his father in Barnwell. He was soon after admitted to the Bar and came to Aiken to take up the practice of his profession just after that city had been made county seat. December 15, 1874, he was married to Miss Fannie Lebby, of Charleston, who died December 26, 1908. Three children were born of this union, only one of whom survives, Mrs. Huger T. Hall, with whom he resided after the death of his wife.

Judge Aldrich played a prominent part in the politics of the State several years ago. His career began in the

troublesome period of 1876, when he was one of the most conspicuous figures. He, with the Hon. D. S. Henderson, the Hon. Leroy F. Youmans and Major T. G. Barker defended a number of Aiken County citizens in the Federal Court on the charge of participating in the Ellenton riot in the campaign of 1876. A mistrial was the result at the time, and the case was never brought to another trial.

Member House of Representatives from 1878 to 1882 and from 1884 to 1889, when he was elected Judge of the second circuit.

In 1878 Judge Aldrich was elected to the House of Representatives from Aiken County, and was re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he became a candidate in the Democratic Convention for Attorney General, being defeated for the nomination by only a few votes. In 1884 he was again honored with a seat in the House, and was elected to succeed himself consecutively until his elevation, in 1889, to the Bench, on the second circuit, to succeed his uncle, the late Hon. Alfred P. Aldrich. Judge Aldrich was a member of the judiciary committee continuously during his services in the General Assembly.

When Judge Aldrich was elected to his position on the Bench, he was opposed by Gen. James W. Moore, of Hampton, and former Judge J. J. Maher, of Barnwell. He served on the Bench until 1908, when ill health compelled him to resign. His health had been failing for some years, and it was only his realization of his duty that caused him to resign, for he dearly loved the duties of the Judgeship. As Judge, he was ever fair and impartial, and, as a rule, his decisions stood well the tests of the upper Courts, few reversals following his decisions.

When he gave up his duties as Judge, he was succeeded by his cousin, the Hon. Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell, who was the third Aldrich to ascend to the position of Judge of the second circuit.

Judge Aldrich is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Huger T. Hall, of Aiken, and four sisters, Mrs. H. H. Wyman, Sr., of Aiken; Mrs. W. A. Holman, of Charleston; Mrs. Baker, of Clinton, and Mrs. Addison, of Charleston.

Judge Aldrich was a member of St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church, and has frequently served as a warden and a vestryman. He was last year a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. He ever took a great deal of interest in the affairs of his Church.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society. Vol. I., 1857, \$2.00; Vol. II., 1858, \$2.00; Vol. III., 1859, out of print. Vol. IV., 1887, unbound, \$2.00, bound, \$3.00; Vol. V., 1897, paper, \$2.00.

Journal of a Voyage to Charlestown in So. Carolina by Pelatiah Webster in 1765. Edited by Prof. T. P. Harrison, 1898. 50c.

The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Porcher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 40c.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume I to IX, 1900-1908. Unbound, \$4.00 each.

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A. S. SALLEY, JR.

*EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.*

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B.—These Magazines are \$1.25 each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,  
South Carolina Historical Society,  
Charleston, S. C.

# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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## COLONEL ROBERT GRAY'S OBSERVATIONS ON THE WAR IN CAROLINA.

The manuscript now printed, was presented to the South Carolina Historical Society in January, 1899, by Professor William James Rivers, through Gen. Edward McCrady. There is nothing to show where the original is to be found, and the only notes upon it are as follows:

“Col. Rob<sup>t</sup> Gray’s observations on the War in Carolina—  
He was Col. of the Provincials, & after the War settled at Nova Scotia.”

Gray resided in the Cheraws District, and was a Justice of the Peace for that district in 1776;<sup>1</sup> a Robert Gray was on the roll of a volunteer company of Rangers, Sept. 2, 1775,<sup>2</sup> from Camden District, if the same he probably went over to the British after 1776.

Robert Gray’s property was confiscated by the Jacksonborough Assembly, and he is listed in Class V. in the Statutes at Large, [vol 6.] with “Those who have borne Commissions, Civil or Military, under the British Government, since the conquest of this Province.”

Sabine (*American Loyalists*, p. 335) mentions him as holding a royal commission after the fall of Charleston; and we find in the narrative of Col David Fanning (*N. C.*

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<sup>1</sup>*Journal of the General Assembly; March-April, 1776.* Printed by the So. Ca. Historical Commission, 1906.

<sup>2</sup>See Vol. 1 of this *Magazine*, p. 196.

*State Records*, Vol. XXII, p. 229) a further mention of him in connection with the Loyalists in Charleston.

Gray's "Observations" were evidently written in Charlestown, sometime in the Spring of 1782, certainly after February 25<sup>th</sup>, and probably prior to the first of April.

### GRAY'S OBSERVATIONS.

The conquest of Charlestown was attended with the conquest of the back country because all the Continental troops in the Southern department were taken in that place except the party under Col Beaufort<sup>3</sup> which was soon after cut to pieces at the Wexaws by Col. Tarlton. The people at that time not much accustomed to arms & finding no troops to support them submitted when they saw the Kings troops in possession of the back country. Posts were established at Augusta, Ninety-Six, Camden,<sup>4</sup> Cheraw Hill & Georgetown. The conquest of the Province was complete. The loyal part of the inhabitants being in a number about one third of the whole & these by no means the wealthiest, readily took up arms to maintain the British government, the others also enrolled themselves in the Militia party because they believed the war to be at an end in the Southern provinces & partly to ingratiate themselves with the conquerors, they also fondly hoped that they would enjoy a respite from the Calamities of war—and that the restoration of the Kings Government would restore to them the happiness they enjoyed before the war began, with these views on both sides, the Whigs & Tories seemed to vie with each other in giving proof of the sincerity of their submission & a most profound calm succeeded. This was not confined only to the Country within the new established posts. The panic of the Whigs & the exultation of the

<sup>3</sup>Abraham Buford of Virginia. He was appointed colonel of Morgan's 11th Virginia regiment May 16, 1778. On 29th May, 1780, his command was surprised and cut to pieces by Col. Tarleton at Waxhaw Creek. They had set out for Charleston to relieve Gen. Lincoln, but hearing of his surrender, were on the return march.

[The following note is in the Mss. Copy.]

<sup>4</sup>This post was withdrawn before the battle of Camden & never afterwards reestablished.



Tories produced the same consequences in the back Country beyond the reach of the posts, the people in many places coming in from the distance of fifty miles to take the Oath of Allegiance or to surrender themselves prisoners on parole. All the inhabitants seemed intent upon cultivating their farms & making money great quantities of produce were sent to Charlestown & great numbers of wagons even from the mountains crowded the roads travelling in every direction.

This tranquility was of short duration, the abuses of the Army in taking the peoples Horses, Cattle & provisions in many cases without paying for them, abuses perhaps inseparable from a Military Government disgusted the inhabitants, but this was by no means the principal cause of the disorders which followed, they flowed from another source, the disaffection of the Whigs. the establishment of the Kings government naturally & unavoidably occasioned an entire change of Civil & Military officers throughout the province. A new set of men were elevated into power & place, whilst their predecessors in office were stripped of their consequence & sent to cultivate their plantations. the pangs of disappointed ambition soon made these men view all our transactions with jaundiced eyes, and as Gen<sup>l</sup> Gates<sup>4</sup> approach put an end to the hopes of tranquillity they had at first expected to enjoy, they were in general, especially the Militia officers determined to avail themselves of that opportunity to reestablish themselves in power, never doubting of Gen<sup>l</sup> Gates being able to effect it, as, like other men they easily believed what they eagerly wished for. Lord Cornwallis with great sagacity foresaw what followed. he instantly ordered all the leadings Whigs who had been paroled to their plantations, to repair to Johns & James Island.

A great number obeyed while others went off & met Gen<sup>l</sup> Gates. the approach of the army seemed to be a signal for a general revolt in the disaffected parts of the back Country, but the speedy & successful issue of the action

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<sup>4</sup>General Gates arrived on the confines about the end of July, 1780.

at Camden<sup>5</sup> put an end to it immediately, and restored tranquillity to the Country.

Lord Cornwallis made some severe examples of the Rebels,<sup>6</sup> a measure which was become absolutely necessary to deter others from the same conduct, as many of those who had taken up arms again had never had the smallest cause of Complaint, but had been treated with every mark of attention & respect by the Kings officers. A universal panic seized the rebels after the battle of Camden and had Lord Cornwallis had a sufficient army to have marched into North Carolina & to have established posts in his rear at convenient places to preserve his communication with South Carolina & to prevent the rebels from assembling in arms after he had passed along North Carolina would have fallen without a struggle, but the smallness of his numbers soon turned the tide against him. He marched from Camden to Charlotte with the army & at the same time directed Major Fergusson<sup>7</sup> with the Ninety Six Militia to advance into North Carolina, betwixt his left flank & the Mountains. The rebels despairing of being able to effect anything against his Lordship, resolved to make a grand effort against Major Fergusson, who, although he knew his danger & was ordered to join the army, yet after retreating 60 miles he loitered away two days most unaccountably at Kings Mountain & thereby gave time to the rebel Militia

<sup>5</sup>Battle fought near Camden, August 16, 1780.

<sup>6</sup>See Cornwallis's unjust order, McCrady, 1775-1780, pages 709-710.

<sup>7</sup>Patrick Ferguson, brevet lieutenant-colonel, major 71st Highlanders, inventor of the first breechloading rifle used in the British army, born 1744; (second son of James Ferguson of Pitfours, Aberdeenshire, Senator of College of Justice, and one of the lords commissioners of justiciary for Scotland, by his wife, Hon. Anne Murray, daughter of Alexander, 4th Lord Elibank.) Patrick Ferguson was ordered to Georgia from Stonypoint, with the troops under Major-General Pattison, royal artillery, which penetrated into South Carolina, where he was employed under Tarlton at the Siege of Charleston. On 26th Oct., 1779, Ferguson was appointed major in one of the battalions of the old 71st Highlanders, then serving in America. After the Siege of Charleston he was actively employed in organizing and training the loyal militia of South Carolina. With the army so raised he accompanied Lord Cornwallis in his march through the Carolinas. He was killed at King's Mountain Oct. 7, 1780. *Dictionary of National Biography*.

under the command of Gen<sup>l</sup> Williams<sup>8</sup> to come up with him, the rebels were greatly superior to him in number

He had about 600 Militia & 60 regulars, an action ensued<sup>9</sup> in which our Militia behaved with a degree of steadiness & spirit that would not have disgraced any regular troops. & the rebels were repulsed three times, but having changed their mode of attack & made an attempt on a small party of North Carolinians on our left flank who were not so well diciplined as the South Carolinians succeeded in breaking them, they soon communicated the disorder to the others & at this critical moment Major Fergusson fell. A total rout ensued.

This unfortunate affair gave a new turn to the War. All the country on Lord Cornwallis' rear was laid open to the incursions of the enemy, who, if they had made a proper use of their victory might have taken both Ninety Six & Augusta, nevertheless the consequences were very important. Lord Cornwallis was obliged to retreat & take a position at Winsburg<sup>10</sup> in the fork of Santee between the Wateree & Congaree Rivers, that he might be at hand to succor Camden & Ninety Six & to cover the country within these posts.

This gave new spirits to the rebel Militia on the Western & Northern frontiers, who began to turn out in great numbers & with more confidence. they were led by Sumpter & Marion who had both been field officers in the South Carolina State troops. the former commanded on the Western frontier beyond Camden & Ninety Six & the latter on the Northern betwixt Santee & peedee.

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<sup>8</sup>James Williams, born in Hanova Co., Va., in 1740, killed at King's Mountain, Oct. 8, 1780. He settled on Little River, Laurens district, S. C., in 1773; was member of the Provincial Congress of S. C. in Jan. 1775; was appointed lieut.-col. of militia in 1776, commanded a detachment at the battle of Stono June 20, 1779; defeated the British and Tories at Musgrove's Mills, 18th Aug., 1780, and rewarded by Gov. Rutledge with a commission of Brigadier General. McCrady's *History of S. C.*, vols. 1719-'76 & 1775-'80.

<sup>9</sup>The Whigs had a combined force of 1100 men, the whole number of mounted men chosen to attack Ferguson were 910, besides a squad of unmounted footmen.—McCrady, *South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780*, p. 784.

<sup>10</sup>Cornwallis's army arrived at Winnsboro Oct. 29, 1780.—Ibid., page 810.

Both these countries were highly disaffected to us and the people wanted only leaders. It was therefore those people who formed & supported Sumpter & Marion & not any superiority of genius in those officers that formed & called for the Militia in those parts Sumpter was bold & rash, and run many risks from which his good fortune always extricated him. Marion was timid & cautious & would risk nothing, yet both succeeded in their attempts. During all this time the Continental troops in general kept a cautious distance & chiefly made use of Sumpter & Marion, who began to grow extremely troublesom & established a decided superiority in the Militia line—Major Fergussons' loss was now severely felt. The officers of Royal Militia being possessed themselves nor were able to inspire their followers with the confidence necessary for soldiers. While almost every British officer regarded with contempt and indifference the establishment of a militia among a people differing so much in customs & manners from themselves. Had Major Fergusson lived, the Militia would have been completely formed. He possessed all the talents & ambition necessary to accomplish that purpose & set out exactly in that line, he therefore would have achieved with the inhabitants of the country what the other British officers can only effect with important soldiers. the want of a man of his genius was soon severely felt & if ever another is found to supply his place he will go great lengths towards turning the scale of the war in our favor.

The want of paying sufficient attention to our Militia produced daily at this time the most disagreeable consequences. In the first place, when the Rebel Militia were made prisoners, they were immediately delivered up to the Regular Officers, who, being entirely ignorant of the dispositions & manners of the people treated them with the utmost lenity & sent them home to their plantations upon parole & in short they were treated in every respect as foreign enemies. the general consequences of this was, that they no sooner got out of our hands than they broke their paroles, took up arms, and made it a point to murder every Militia man of ours who had any concern in making



them prisoners, on the other hand when ever a Militia Man of our was made a prisoner he was delivered not to the Continentals but to the Rebel Militia, who looked upon him as a State prisoner, as a man who deserved a halter, & therefore treated him with the greatest cruelty.

If he was not assassinated after being made a prisoner, he was instantly hurried into Virginia or North Carolina where he was kept a prisoner without friends, money, credit, or perhaps hopes of exchange. This line being once drawn betwixt their militia & ours, it was no longer safe to be a loyalist in the frontiers. These last being overwhelmed with dismay became dejected & timid while the others increasing in boldness & enterprise made constant inrodes in small parties & murdered every loyalist they found whether in arms or at home. Their irruptions answered the descriptions we have of those made by the Goths & Vandals.

Whilst the inhabitants of Charles Town were amusing themselves with the aspect of the war in the different quarters of the globe, the unfortunate loyalists on the frontiers found the fury of the whole war let loose upon him. He was no longer safe to sleep in his house. He hid himself in the swamps. It was perfectly in vain to take a prisoner, he was either liberated upon parole to commit fresh murders & depredations, or if his character was very notorious, he was sent in irons to Charles Town, where after some months confinement, the witnesses against him not appearing, being deterred by the distance & uncertain of the time at which he would be brought to trial, he pestered the principal officers here with petitions until he was turned loose again, irritated with his confinement, to murder more loyalists. The effect of all this was that the loyalist, if he did not choose to retire within the posts, a ruined Refugee either joined them openly or gave them private intelligence of the movements of our parties for which he enjoyed real protection & was safe to go to sleep without danger of having his throat cut before morning. Had our militia been certain of being treated as prisoners of war by the enemy, many more would have sided with the royal Standard.

It may be said that bad treatment will make them desperate. It has at length had that effect, but for a long time it produced a very contrary one as they did not care to expose themselves in situations pregnant with every danger — & where they fought under peculiar disadvantages. The case of the regulars was very different. When made prisoners they met with the mildest treatment & were always sent to Charles Town upon parole until exchanged.

This mismanagement of the King's officers proceeded from their want of knowledge of the manners of the people. They sometimes interposed in behalf of the Militia, & hanged notorious murderers, but these efforts were not sufficiently frequent to produce any effect. Nothing will ever be able here to put our Militia here on a proper footing, but giving up to them all the rebel Militia when prisoners to be dealt with according to the laws of retaliation, subject however to the control of the commander in chief in the Southern department.

The regulars altho' they take perfect care of their own interests in war, will never take the same care of the militia. It is against all experience. No class of men will consider the interests of another class so attentively as they do their own.

About this time Lord Cornwallis being reinforced by General Lesly marched into North Carolina, but before the subsequent transactions are mentioned it will be proper to take notice of the situation of our affairs in South Carolina at this period.

Lord Rawdon<sup>11</sup> was left commanding officer on the fron-

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<sup>11</sup>Francis Rawdon, (1754-1826,) first Marquis of Hastings and second Earl of Moira; was appointed Oct. 20, 1773, to a lieutenancy in the 5th foot, embarking for America. After service in the north and at the Siege of Charlestown, he was employed in keeping the Americans in check until the arrival of Lord Cornwallis, and on 16th Aug, 1780, commanded the left division of the British forces at the battle of Camden. On April 25, 1781, he defeated the Americans under the command of General Greene at Hobkirk's Hill. Rawdon was a stern martinet, and was guilty of several acts of unpolitic severity during the American war. He went so far as to set a price on the head of every rebel. He showed remarkable military ability, and Cornwallis, in his *Correspondence*, vi. p. 97, describes his victory at Hobkirk's Hill "as by far the most splendid of this war."—*Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 25, p. 117.

tiers. His Head Quarters was Camden where he had about 800 men, a body sufficient to afford a detachment superior to the united force of Sumpter & Marion, especially when to that were added about five hundred men under command of Colonel Watson<sup>12</sup> who lay at Wright's Bluff. Besides the other posts at Ninety Six & Augusta, a new one was added at Friday's Ferry on the Congaree river betwixt the former of these places & Camden. These covered the western frontier. A chain of small posts were erected from Camden along the Santee to Monks Corner, to preserve the communication to Charlestown. The first from Camden was the Fort at Mottes house upon the South side of the Congaree river about three miles from the fork of Santee & about a mile from McCords Ferry. The second was Fort Watson at Wright's Bluff on the North side of Santee about 30 miles down the river. The third was at Nelson's ferry on the South side of Santee about 40 miles below McCords ferry, & 20 from Monks Corner, which last was on Cooper river & 30 from Charles Town.

The stores for the army at Camden were sent by water from Charles Town to Monks Corner, from thence waggoned to a landing on Santee near Nelson's ferry where they were embarked in boats for Camden. There was no post [port? R]<sup>13</sup> to the Northward of Charles Town except Georgetown. The rebel Militia under Sumpter & Marion were now highly elated, & made no dowbt of Lord Cornwallis & his army being *burgoyned* if he should attempt to follow Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene into North Carolina, while they reckoned themselves able to cope with Lord Rawdon. This will not appear surprising when it is known that they were so grossly ignorant that at the distance of forty miles from Camden they were continously made to believe that Gen<sup>l</sup> Wayne or some other officer had invested Camden, that Lord Rawdon had not more than 300 men & Lord Cornwallis not more than 800 & that General Lesly had been

<sup>12</sup>Col. John Watson; see McCrady, *Revolution 1780-1785*, pages 18, 107, et seq.

<sup>13</sup>This insertion is in the copy, and was probably made by Professor Rivers.

driven out of Virginia with great loss, by a vast army there which was the cause of his coming to South Carolina.

Full of these ideas & confident of being on the strongest side, they were ready for any enterprise; accordingly they were daily joined by many men of influence who had been a few months before admitted to become British subjects, after they had earnestly petitioned for that purpose, which however they only did to prevent their estates from being sequestered whilst their political sentiments remained unaltered, in the same manner as many of our friends go into the country at present & submit to the rebels to save their estates from confiscation.

Daily inroads were now made across the Santee & scarce a public waggons escaped to Nelson's ferry. Almost all the public boats on the Santee were destroyed & the communication with Camden was almost at an end.

All the loyal inhabitants at Ninety-Six district being about one half & living partly betwixt Broad & Saluda rivers, commonly called the Dutch Fork, & in other places of that district, all the inhabitants of Orangeburg District from a few miles to the Southward of Santee to the Salt-ketchers, being almost unanimous in favor of Government were the friendly parts of this province on the South side of Santee, the rest were enemies while Sumpter & Marion gave great uneasiness to our posts in their reach, one McKay<sup>13</sup> another partisan about Savannah river, & Col. Clark<sup>14</sup> of the ceded lands in Georgia harrassed the Country near Augusta. The rebel militia were now bold & elated, their partisans had hitherto escaped every attempt made to crush them & they were all become familiar with danger.

A few months before this when any party of troops marched into their country they were so alarmed that they retired back for 50 or 60 miles or hid themselves in the swamps, but now when in a similar situation, if unable to oppose the troops in the field they kept hovering round them in small parties, picked up stragglers & fired upon them from every swamp. The troops were obliged to act with

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<sup>13</sup>Lieutenant James McKay—McCrady, 1780-1783.

<sup>14</sup>Col. Elijah Clarke, of Georgia.—Ibid.



caution & to keep within their pickets. The loyal inhabitants were still dejected & not sufficiently used to arms. On the frontiers they were continually harassed with small murdering parties of rebels, but in Orangeburg they were in profound peace; upon the whole however they could not in general be trusted upon any expedition by themselves. While the rebel Militia were every day growing more troublesome, the loyal inhabitants of Little Pedee had become in their turn extremely troublesome to Marion and his brigade. They inhabit the country betwixt the North Side of Pedee & North Carolina in one Direction & from the Cheraw Hill to Waccomaw Lake in the other. Their numbers are about 500 men fit for war. They had arms put into their hands when the post was established at the Cheraw Hill before Gen' Gates' arrival. When that Post was withdrawn to Camden at his approach they were the only people on the North side of Santee who did not join in the general revolt. The inhabitants of Williamsburg "Township" not yet headed by Marion made an unsuccessful attempt to crush them & they have ever since stood their ground.

They carried on a continual predatory war against the rebels & sometimes surprised them at their musters. In short, they carried on the war against the rebels precisely as they had set the example & as the post at George Town supplied them with arms & ammunition they overawed & harassed Marion's brigade so much that he was obliged to leave the inhabitants of the Cheraw District at home to protect their properties while he could only call out the people of Williamsburgh Township & the neighborhood of George Town; when a small party of the rebels ventured among them they were cut to pieces—when a large body invaded them, which they found they could not withstand they hung in small parties upon their skirts, harassed them with false alarms, killed their sentries, drove in their pickets, & soon compelled them to leave the Country. It may not be improper to observe here that the Rebel Militia did not at all times turn out voluntarily under their leaders, for when they were averse to an expedition they compelled

them on pain of death, & there have been often severe examples made of them. On the other hand the Little Pedee men only defended their own country & never went upon a more distant expedition than to Georgetown. The Rebel Militia from Bladen country in North Carolina at times also harassed the loyal inhabitants of Little Pedee, but with little effect.

Lord Cornwallis had now marched into North Carolina,<sup>15</sup> & Major Craig took post at Wilmington. If I have time I shall mention in general terms the subsequent transactions of the militia in that Province where about one half of the inhabitants are our friends.

Lord Rawdon had no sooner taken the command than he found employment from Gen<sup>l</sup> Sumpter.

That Partisan called a general muster of his people & told them that L<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis has gone into N. Car—to seek a grave for himself & his army, that L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon had only 300 men at Camden & could not detach a man, that by making a sudden march to the Congaree they would surprise the Fort where they would get a quantity of stores & clothing—that by proceeding down the South side of Santee river they would be joined by McKay from Augusta, by Marion from Williamsburgh Township, that a general revolt would ensue, that all communication being cut off betwixt Camden & Charles Town, L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon would be compelled to evacuate that place & leave the back country, which would put an end to the war, & might be effected in a fortnight's time, after which they might return & plant their crops in peace forever after. This seemed so plausible that they set out in the highest spirits being about 300 men. They failed in surprising the Congaree Fort,<sup>16</sup> but invested it closely, not dreaming that L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon could attempt its relief. In the third day they learnt that Col. Doyle with the volunteers of Ireland was crossing the river at a ford about 8 miles above. They were obliged to raise

<sup>15</sup>He began his march northward on the 19th of January, 1781—McCrary, *So. Ca. in the Rev., 1780-1783*, page 92.

<sup>16</sup>Fort Granby, Sumter arrived there Feb. 19, 1781.—McCrary, *1780-83*, page 105.

the seige & marched down the South side of the river expecting to be joined by Marion who was to cross the Santee, & not expecting that the troops would follow them any distance from Camden. After they had proceeded about 20 miles they got a fresh alarm, they learnt that Major M'Intosh with the 64<sup>th</sup> Regiment, the cavalry of the N. York volunteers & a field piece was upon the march from Camden to McCords ferry after them, & that a detachment of troops & Militia from Ninety Six was approaching from that quarter, to add to their misfortune a party they had sent down the Congaree river to secure all the flats, canoes & boats there & on Santee for the purpose of crossing the river & making a junction with Marion, this party was surprised by some Militia & Regulars they had made prisoners, & all the boats &c carried to our post at Wright's Bluff. Sumpter's ruin seemed inevitable. He was left in an enemy's country with a large deep river before him, which he must cross to effect a retreat. In this dilemma Major M'Intosh's advance guard came in sight of his rear about 5 miles below Motte's house. To the astonishment of the whole province Maj. McIntosh instantly retreated above him on their way home to the Waxaws, certain that having got two small canoes carried his men & swam his horses across Santee unmolested, altho' it took up two days to effect it. Having crossed Santee they thought themselves safe, but they now found out that Col. Watson & 500 men were just at hand. By a rapid march they got clear of him when they found that L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon with his own regiment was hurrying over from Camden after them. Being all mounted they gave his Lordship the slip & got about 4 miles, where he lay looking on while Sumpter all danger was over. In this they were again disappointed. L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon finding they had out marched him sent for Major Frazer<sup>17</sup> of the South Carolina Regiment to march with it & intercept them at Lynch's Creek.<sup>18</sup> They had just crossed the creek when Maj. Frazer came up with

<sup>17</sup>Probably Thomas Frazer of S. C., who was major of the S. C. Loyalists.—Sabine, *American Loyalists*.

<sup>18</sup>March 6, 1781.—McCrary, 1780-'83, p. 111.

them who attacked them & routed their whole body in a few minutes. They were now exceedingly dejected; instead of 300 men under L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon's command they had seen so many different detachments of troops superior to their whole force that they despaired of success & notwithstanding Sumpter who had carried off a number of negroes, offered one to every person who would enlist for ten months as a dragoon to form a body of State cavalry, he could hardly procure a single recruit & he began to grow extremely unpopular. They raised so great a clamor against him for deceiving them with regard to L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon's strength that he was obliged at a muster to enter into a long vindication of his conduct. All this however was ineffectual, & Marions followers began also to lose all hopes. In short So. Car. seemed to be on the eve of peace. The transactions that succeeded I shall pass over only observing that L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon adopted the plan of giving up all the Rebel Militia who were not prisoners of war to be tried by our Militia. This plan ought to have extended to all the rebel Militia without exception. At this period Gen<sup>l</sup> Green invaded this province what followed is publicly known. The more Lord Rawdon's conduct is investigated the more blameless he will appear. We soon lost great part of the back country, the cruelty exercised by the rebels on our Militia exceed all belief. Lord Rawdon finding he could not bring Green to action embarked for England on account of his health.<sup>19</sup>

The battle of the Eutaws<sup>20</sup> quickly followed and our army lay in the neighborhood of Monks Corner within 37 miles of Charlestown and abandoned the back country. The rebels determined that no Tories should live among them, ordered them & their families within the British lines or in other words to Charlestown. At this time, or rather just after Lord Rawdon sailed the loyalists seemed to have acquired a new character, their situation & sufferings had made them desperate, they became familiar with danger & acquired the use of arms. According to the usual theory

<sup>19</sup>August 2, 1781.—McCrary, 1780-'83, p. 424.

<sup>20</sup>September 9, 1781.—Ibid. p. 748.



of this war, it might have been expected that all the country above our army would have revolted and turned their arms against us & I make no doubt that almost all the inhabitants of Charlestown who wrote to England at this time represented the whole country as in the enemies hands, as they are in general perfectly ignorant of the back country the mistake may be natural but this was so far from being the case that from this place to what is called the Ridge betwixt Saluda & Edisto Rivers on the road to Ninety Six on one hand & from a few miles to the Southward of Santee to the Saltcatcher on the other, the inhabitants refused to submit to the rebels although left by the army & surrounded at most every hand the enemy who were in possession of Ninety Six district & the disaffected inhabitants of the Forks of Santee the country betwixt Saltketcher & Savannah river & all the Rice lands from thence to Ashley river having revolted gave the enemy possession of the country, in short, the whole province resembled a piece of patch work, the inhabitants of every settlement, when united in sentiment being in arms for the side they liked best & making continual inroads into one anothers settlements. The country betwixt Cooper river & Santee as far up as Monks Corner seemed to be in dispute, the inhabitants at the greatest distance from the garrison taking up arms & the others who were more in reach although friends in their hearts to the rebels, yet not being used to arms refused to turn out when called upon by Marion, & compounded the matter by paying fifty silver dollars in lieu of a years service. This was in Sept. when Gen<sup>l</sup> Green lay at the high hills of Santee. When our army came to the Quarter House & Gen<sup>l</sup> Green crossed Santee, the rebels made them turn out to a man, without regard to the contributions they had paid. the district of Ninety Six being all this while much divided in sentiment suffered severely. the tories in many places would neither submit nor go to Charlestown, they hid themselves in the swamp, from whence they made frequent incursions upon their enemies. when opposed by a superior force they dispersed, when the storm blew over they embodied again & recommenced their operation. A petty

partizan startel up in every settlement & headed the Whigs or Tories, both parties equally afraid of the other dared not sleep in their Houses, but concealed themselves in swamps, this is called lying out. Both parties were in this condition in general all over Ninety Six District & every other part of the province wherever it was checquered by this intersection of Whig & Tory settlements.

Ninety Six district also suffered severely by the incursions of the loyal refugees, from the mountains on the one hand & from Charlestown on the other. As it had no great River or other natural boundary to defend it, nothing could prevent these incursions in a country covered with woods and "penetrable in every part." The cruelties the Whigs exercised upon the Tories, which seemed to be carried to their utmost excess under the auspices of Gen<sup>l</sup> Green when he invaded the province, were now returned upon them with interest, and both parties in this petty, but sanguinary war displayed prodigies of military skill & address & seemed to breathe the extirpation of their enemies. In a large Rebel settlement at a distance from a Tory country, the people were at peace except upon the alarm of a Tory invasion, & the center of Orangeburg District being in the heart of an extensive friendly country, was also at peace the people sleeping safely in their houses, nay they enjoyed so much tranquillity that many of the loyal refugees who came from Ninety-Six as late as August & Sept stopped in that country at the distance of 100 miles from Charles Town & leased plantations. The inhabitants there used to say that if our army kept off Gen<sup>l</sup> Green's they could defend themselves. In Nov. Gen<sup>l</sup> Green crossed the Santee & our army retreated to the Quarter House, giving up the whole country. Greene sent Gen<sup>l</sup> Sumpter with a detachment of 400 men to take post at Orangeburg & to reduce that Country. He pub<sup>d</sup> a general pardon to all who would submit except two. Our friends there did not upon this determine to submit. Maj. Giessandanoer, the commanding officer there sent an express to Gen<sup>l</sup> Lesly requesting assistance, & in the mean time kept Sumpter pretty much within his pickets, but unfortunately no assistance could

be given them. After a few weeks the people disheartened by being unsupported, gradually made a submission to the enemy, but the war was now too far advanced & both parties too much irritated against each other to coalesce easily. It was no uncommon thing for a party to submit & in a few days to turn their arms against their new master. The swamps were filled with loyalists, the rebels durst not sleep in their houses, & Sumpter irritated by the hostility of the Country, got the Catawba Indians to track the loyalists from the swamps, w<sup>h</sup> were at the same time traversed by large parties of armed rebels to kill or take the tories. Gies-sandanner was made a prisoner & without the least regard to the established cartel, he was thrown into the common jail, stripped to his shirt & breeches & threatened to have his two sons, boys ab<sup>t</sup> 10 or 12 yrs old carried off & made drummers to a continental regiment. He was therefore under the necessity of submitting to them. Our friends from thence & the other parts of the country are daily taking refuge in this place & it is certain that such as have submitted are more irritated than ever & eagerly disposed to revolt, while the rebels themselves disgusted with the abuses of Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene's army & their own government find in many places that they have not changed masters for the better. The loyalists on Little Pedee, alarmed at the evacuation of George Town last June entered into a truce for three months with Marion who gladly embraced the opportunity of disarming a hardy & intrepid race of men whom he had never been able to crush & which would enable him to call the inhabitants of Big Pedee & the Cheraws District from the defence of their properties to augment his brigade, besides they were so powerfully backed by the extensive loyal country in North Carolina & countenanced by the post at Wilmington that he had nothing to hope from force, therefore agreeing to the truce was removing a most troublesome thorn from his own side—at the end of three months the truce was renewed for nine more w<sup>h</sup> expired the 17<sup>th</sup> of June next. When the truce was first made the inhabitants of the Northern parts of that country furtherest removed from Marion's adherents, re-

fused to accede to it—looking upon it as a timid & ignominious measure, & blamed Capt Ganey the officer who made it with Marion. They accordingly put themselves under Maj. Craigs command at Wilmington & continued in arms; but upon the evacuation of that post they found it their interest to accede to it. That country is the only place in these two provinces, except Charles Town & James Island where the British government is at present established. They muster regularly once a month agreeable to our militia law & have a general muster once in three months. At their particular request L<sup>t</sup> Col. Balfour commandant of this place has lately appointed Justices of peace among them, a regulation highly necessary to enable them to ascertain disputed property. They often come to this place in boats & the commandant always loads them back with salt gratis & supplies them with ammunition. Marion has behaved with great good faith towards them & ordered his people when they stop any of their boats to suffer them to pass unmolested unless they find ammunition aboard.

The country comprehended in the truce has furnished a safe asylum for the loyal refugees from N. Ca. who are suffered to settle among them upon promising to observe conditions of the truce.

This has given great umbrage to the N. Car. rebels. Gen<sup>l</sup> Rutherford who commands the Militia Brigade from Mecklenburg & Salisbury is a perfect savage & bears the most rancorous hatred to Tories. He has lately made a peremptory demand that all the N. Ca. refugees shall be delivered up. This requisition our officers there with great spirit have refused to comply with, declaring that no peaceable man who applies to them for protection and observes the conditions of the truce shall be delivered up. I expect shortly to hear that hostilities have ensued. In the mean time our friends there are in great spirits, being much elated with the Kings' Speech & with the check Marion rec<sup>d</sup> lately from Col. Thomson.<sup>21</sup>

Upon hearing of this last affair they had public rejoicing

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<sup>21</sup>Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford; this defeat of Marion's men took place Feb. 25, 1782.—McCrary, 1780-'83, pp. 603-605.



for three days. At present they seem determined to repel force by force, but being totally unsupported they are unequal to the contest. When they fall they will give but a small accession of strength to the enemy as they never will be able to get them to do any duty which is at present an indispensable preliminary with all who join them. Want of room prevents me from saying anything with regard to N. Ca. where one half of the people are our friends & where with only the countenance of 300 Brit. troops in Wilmington the loyalists had like to have over turned the rebel gov<sup>t</sup>. A sufficient proof of the fallacy of that kind of reasoning which in a war of this nature, where every man is a soldier, estimates the strength of a country from the number of regular troops of w<sup>h</sup> an army is composed, without regarding the dispositions of the inhab<sup>s</sup> of the country w<sup>h</sup> is the seat of war. By attending to this we shall be able to acc<sup>t</sup> for the success of the royal cause in N. Ca. & in some measure the misfortunes that attended it here.

In the above remarks I have only mentioned such circumstances of the ill fortune that attended our exertions, exclusive of Cornwallis's fall. The want of a sufficient concurrence on the part of the people compelled L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon to leave the back country after having missed of crushing Green's army. To that & to Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene invading the province when we had not a sufficient force to meet him in the field & at the same [time] to perserve our outposts, we are to attribute the loss of the country. Had L<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis followed Gen. Greene to the Southward or had the reinforcements from Ireland arrived a month sooner, in either of these cases, we should have had an army in the field superior to Greene's & all our posts would have been safe, w<sup>h</sup> would have soon crushed any internal insurrection that took place; & we should have been in the same situation as we were before L<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis marched into N. Car—when he lay at Winnsboro & obliged Green to keep a respectful distance at the Waexaws. But not having a sufficient army in the field, enabled Greene to reduce our outposts especially as L<sup>d</sup> Rawdon had not sufficient warning of L<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis' going into Virginia, w<sup>h</sup> prevented him from

withdrawing his posts in time to form a sufficient army—but even if he could have effected this issue the measure would have been ruinous because removing the posts would have laid open the whole country to the enemy.

The re-inforcements not having arrived until the posts were broke up rendered their re-establishment impossible without crushing the enemys army.

Should offensive measures be attempted here with a view to reduce this country the enemies army must be destroyed or driven away, posts must be established & an army kept on the frontiers to prevent any attempts from the Northward, & the militia must be embodied. I am aware that the general opinion of the merchants in Charles Town is that every person must be disarmed & the protection of the country left to the troops only. If I had time I could demonstrate this to be impossible. Every man must take a side if he submits to our gov<sup>t</sup>, if he is averse to personal service let him find a substitute or pay a stipulated sum in money. This is the method the rebels have adopted. Let these men serve six months properly regimented & in the meantime let the militia who stay at home do patrol duty to preserve internal peace. Whenever this Militia is formed, the life of a Militia man when a prisoner must be considered to be as sacred as that of a regular soldier. The rebel Militia when prisoners must be at the disposal in the first instance of the royal Militia with the approbation of the Commander in Chief. Before the reduction of Charles-town, the loyalists promised I suppose great assistance in w<sup>h</sup> they were sincere—but men cannot be taken from the plough & made veterans in a short time. This is only to be acquired by hard service & long experience. The loyalists in this Province, as well as the S. parts of N. Car—have now reached that point. If ever our army take the field they will give a powerful assistance. Ninety-Six & Orangeburg Districts would be recovered by their own inhabitants & they would not be easily dispossessed again. Indeed whatever the issue of the campaign might be, it would be the most calamitous period that ever this Province saw, for the loyal refugees inflamed with the loss of their properties

& relations, & loyalists who have now submitted irritated with the indignities & abuses of a gov<sup>t</sup> they hate would make severe retaliations. Every man exclusive of his attachment to the Common Cause would have a number of private injuries to revenge. The same appearances would take place in N. Car., but on a much larger scale as the loyalists there are so much more numerous.

The above observations have fallen far short of the idea I wished to convey but before I conclude I cannot avoid remarking that all our friends who come in at present from the country are prodigiously irritated against the enemy.

After staying sometime in town they become often dissatisfied & disgusted & many of them go out & submit.

But they have no sooner submitted in a fit of pique than they return to their former principles from the insults & indignities they suffer from the enemy—every man of whom if he has lost any property by any part of the British army in which the other served, compels him in pain of death to make restitution, so that many of them are wholly ruined besides many after receiving pardon are killed by those who have them in bondage.

# RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

(Continued from the April number.)

## MARRIAGES.

1776.

Barnard Elliott C Town Susanna Smith S. C Town.  
Jan<sup>y</sup>

Isaac Motte C Town Catherine Deas S C Town

W<sup>m</sup> Moultrie Jun<sup>r</sup> C Town Hannah Ainslie S. S<sup>t</sup> George.

Henry Middleton C Town Lady Mary Ainslie W. S<sup>t</sup>  
George.

Isaac M<sup>c</sup>Pherson S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Sarah Perry S. S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Feb:

W<sup>m</sup> Gerard Debrahm Sur: Gen<sup>l</sup> S: D: Mary Fenwick W  
C Town [Feb.] 18

Archar Smith C Town Florence Waring S. S<sup>t</sup> Geo:  
Mar.

Benj<sup>n</sup> Legare C Town Alice Cox S C Town [Mar] 7

John McPherson P W<sup>ms</sup>p: Susanna Miles S. S<sup>t</sup> Pauls

W<sup>m</sup> Scott Jun<sup>r</sup>: C Town Jane Bruce S. C C P [Mar.]

19

Capt<sup>n</sup> Cha<sup>s</sup> Heatly Ann Sabb S April

Gen<sup>l</sup> Christopher Gadsden C Town Ann Wragg S. C  
Town

William M<sup>c</sup>Gilvray Ann Hinckley

George Mathewes C Town Mary Saltus S. Dorchester  
May 2

Capt Edward Richardson Rachel Heatly S. S<sup>t</sup> Mathew

Henry Nicolls S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Sarah Fuller S. S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>w</sup>

John Simmons P W<sup>ms</sup>p: Susannah Hayne S. S<sup>t</sup> Paul  
[May] 21.

Samuel Legare C Town Eleanor Hoyland S. C Town  
[May 21]

Rev<sup>d</sup> Piercy Orphanhouse Cath: Elliott<sup>l</sup> S C Town  
[May] 18

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<sup>1</sup>She was the daughter of Barnard Elliott, (who died 1758,) and his wife, Elizabeth Boisgard, and grand-daughter of William Elliott, (who died 1738, aged 78 years,) and his wife, Katherine Schencking. The Rev. William Piercy was sent to America in 1773, by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, to be the president and manager of the Bethesda Orphan House and College, in Georgia.



George Harland Hartly Org. S<sup>t</sup> Phil: Elis: Cummings  
S. C Town July.

Col<sup>o</sup> James Mayson 3 Reg<sup>t</sup>. Henrietta Hart S. S<sup>t</sup>  
Johns Aug<sup>t</sup>.

William Bellamy S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Martha Baker<sup>2</sup> W. Dorch<sup>r</sup>:  
Roger Parker Sanders<sup>3</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Pauls. Amarinthia Lowndes  
S. C Town Sep: 26

Press Smith<sup>4</sup> C Town Elis: Miles S. S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Oct<sup>r</sup>:  
James Weir Elis: Baird S

Patrick Moon Martha Forest S.

John Walters Gibbes C Town Amar: Badely S C Town

Peter Smith C Town Mary Middleton<sup>5</sup> S C. Town  
Nov<sup>r</sup>.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Ernest Poyas C Town Mary Schwartzkop W. C  
Town

Thomas Hemmet C Town. Charlotte Kirk W.

Rich<sup>d</sup>. Wainwright, C Town Ann Dewar<sup>6</sup> S. Dec<sup>r</sup>:

Rev<sup>d</sup>. Hill Susannah Green W<sup>r</sup> C Town

## 1777.

Wm Mathewes Jn<sup>o</sup>s Island Elis: Coachman<sup>8</sup> S S<sup>t</sup>  
James Jan<sup>r</sup>

Peter Bounetheau C Town Elis: Weyman<sup>9</sup> S. C Town

Solomon Milner C Town Ann Ash<sup>10</sup> S. C Town

John Abercrombie C Town Sarah Mitchell<sup>11</sup> W. C Town

Peter Bottiton Mary Air<sup>12</sup> W. C Town

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<sup>2</sup>She was the widow of D<sup>r</sup>. Richard Baker; *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, August 21, 1776.

<sup>3</sup>Capt. Roger Sanders of the 1st Regiment, to the amiable Miss Amarintha Lowndes, daughter of the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Esq.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Sept. 25, 1776.

<sup>4</sup>Lieut. Pres. Smith to Miss Elizabeth Miles, daughter of Silas Miles, Esq., deceased.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 9.

<sup>5</sup>Daughter of Hon. Henry Middleton, Esq.—*Ibid.* Nov. 21.

<sup>6</sup>Daughter of Charles Dewar, deceased.—*Ibid.* Dec. 12.

<sup>7</sup>Widow of Nathaniel Greene.—*Ibid.* Dec. 19.

<sup>8</sup>Daughter of William Coachman, deceased.—*Ibid.* Jan. 16, 1777.

<sup>9</sup>Daughter of Edward Weyman.—*Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup>Daughter of Cato Ash, deceased.—*Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup>Widow of Moses Mitchell.—*Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup>Widow of William Air.—*Ibid.*

Mathias Hutchinson C Town Elis: Brandford<sup>13</sup> M. S<sup>t</sup>  
 George  
 John Bennet Mary Godfrey S.  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Ferguson St Pauls Ann Wragg S  
 Morton Waring S<sup>t</sup> George Edith Waring S. Dor-  
 chester  
 Solomon Freer Jn<sup>o</sup> Island Ann Mathewes<sup>14</sup> W. C Town  
 Feb: 1  
 Hopson Pinckney C Town Elis: Cannon<sup>15</sup> S C Town  
 Elisha Sawyer W Indies Ann Blake<sup>16</sup> S. C Town  
 M<sup>c</sup>Cartan Campbell C Town Sarah Fenwicke<sup>17</sup> S C  
 Town  
 Isaac Dubois Cath: Dutarque S C Town Mar.  
 Peter Fayssoux D<sup>r</sup>. C Town Ann Johnson<sup>18</sup> W. S<sup>t</sup>  
 Pauls  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Rudhall C Town Mary Miller S C Town  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Call C Town Ann Lesesne<sup>19</sup> S. Dan<sup>1s</sup> Isl<sup>4</sup>  
 April  
 D<sup>r</sup>. James Air C Town Elis: Legare<sup>20</sup> S C Town  
 James Toussiger Marg<sup>t</sup> Ball<sup>21</sup> S  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Rivers Ann Hunscombe<sup>22</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>. Island  
 Cap<sup>t</sup>: Joseph Glover S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Ann Webb<sup>23</sup> W S<sup>t</sup> Bart:  
 W<sup>m</sup> Wayne C Town Esther Trezevant<sup>24</sup> S. C Town  
 May 8.  
 John Bryan C Town Rachel Simons<sup>25</sup> C Town April  
 24

<sup>13</sup>Widow of Barnet Brandford.—Ibid.

<sup>14</sup>Widow of Benjamin Mathewes, Esq.—Ibid., Feb. 13, 1777.

<sup>15</sup>Daughter of Daniel Cannon.—Ibid., Feb. 6.

<sup>16</sup>Daughter of Edward Blake, Esq.—Ibid.

<sup>17</sup>Daughter of Hon. Edward Fenwicke, Esq., deceased.—Ibid., Feb. 27, 1777.

<sup>18</sup>Widow of William Johnston, Esq.—Ibid., March 20, 1777.

<sup>19</sup>Daughter of Thomas Lesesne, Esq., deceased.—Ibid., April 10, 1777.

<sup>20</sup>Daughter of Solomon Legare, Sen.—Ibid.

<sup>21</sup>Daughter of Samuel Ball, deceased.—Ibid., April 17, 1777.

<sup>22</sup>Ann Hanscome, daughter of Thomas Hanscome.—Ibid., April 24, 1777.

<sup>23</sup>Capt. Joseph Glover, Jun., to the amiable Mrs. Ann Webb, widow of the late Benjamin Webb, Esq., . . . Ibid., May 1, 1777.

<sup>24</sup>Daughter of the deceased Mr. Daniel Trezevant, Ibid., May 8, 1777.

<sup>25</sup>Daughter of the deceased Benj. Simons, Esq.—Ibid., May 1, 1777.

James McCall C Town Ann Dart<sup>26</sup> S C Town April  
27.

John Harleston<sup>27</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Johns Elis: Lynch S. Santee May  
Edward Trescot C Town Cath: Bouquet S C Town  
Jonathan Lawrence C Town Elis: Daniel S Dan<sup>18</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>.  
George Cogdell Capt<sup>n</sup>: 5<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>: Mary Stevens S C  
Town II

Sam<sup>l</sup> Miller Esther Morgan S

Henry Byers. Cath: Delka<sup>28</sup> S.

Richard Cole C Town Ann Boomer<sup>29</sup> S C Town 29

John Wilson<sup>30</sup> Marg<sup>t</sup> Hazell S June

W<sup>m</sup>. Long C Town Elis: Kirkwood<sup>31</sup> W. C Town

David Dubois<sup>32</sup> Susannah Moncrieff S. C Town July

John Saunders Martha Hunt<sup>33</sup> W.

David Douglas<sup>34</sup> ———Weatherford W. Augusta

George Cooke C Town. Eleanor Wade W. C Town  
[July] 17.

Charles Dupont S<sup>t</sup> Luke Sarah Coachman<sup>35</sup> S St Johns.

Thomas Hendlin Mary Arnold<sup>36</sup> W.

D<sup>r</sup> Francis Walder Marshall Ja<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> Mary Hinds<sup>37</sup> S  
C Town Aug<sup>t</sup>.

Charles Clifford S<sup>t</sup> Bart Elis: Perry<sup>38</sup> S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
Sept<sup>r</sup> II

Richard Singellton S<sup>t</sup> Bart Marg<sup>t</sup> Darquier S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
Oct<sup>r</sup>. 13

<sup>26</sup>Daughter of the Hon. Benj. Dart, Esq.—Ibid., May 8, 1777.

<sup>27</sup>John Harleston, Jun., Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Lynch, daughter of the deceased Thomas Lynch, Esq.—Ibid.

<sup>28</sup>Daughter of Mr. John Delka.—Ibid., May 29, 1777.

<sup>29</sup>Daughter of Jacob Boomer.—Ibid.

<sup>30</sup>“At Georgetown, Mr. John Wilson to Miss Margaret Hazell, daughter of the deceased Thomas Hazell, Esq.”—Ibid, June 12, 1777.

<sup>31</sup>Widow of the deceased Mr. Alex. Kirkwood.—Ibid, June 26, 1777.

<sup>32</sup>“Lieut. David Dubois to Miss Susanna Muncreef, daughter of Mr. Richard Muncreef.”—Ibid, July 10, 1777.

<sup>33</sup>Widow of Joseph Hunt of Godfrey’s Savannah.—Ibid.

<sup>34</sup>“Mr. David Douglas to Miss Weatherford, daughter of Martin Weatherford, Esq., of Augusta.”—Ibid.

<sup>35</sup>Daughter of Benjamin Coachman, Esq.—Ibid, July 17, 1777.

<sup>36</sup>Widow of Thomas Arnold.—Ibid.

<sup>37</sup>Daughter of Patrick Hinds.—Ibid, August 28, 1777.

<sup>38</sup>Daughter of the deceased Josiah Perry.—Ibid, Sept. 11, 1777.

Thomas Smith S<sup>t</sup> Barth Jane Young<sup>39</sup> S. C Town  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 11

David Burgher C Town Mary Nelmes S

Gabriel Capers C C P Sarah Lloyd<sup>40</sup> S C Town

Benj<sup>n</sup> Smith<sup>41</sup> C Town Sarah Dry S. N Carol: 19

John Withers Frances Gray<sup>42</sup> S.

Abram Mendas Sexias Ricksy Hart<sup>43</sup> S. C Town

Jn<sup>o</sup> Blake<sup>44</sup> C Town Marg<sup>t</sup> Mercier S. C Town [Nov.]

23

Col<sup>o</sup> Isaac Motte<sup>45</sup> C Town Mary Broughton S. St  
Johns. [Dec.] 18

D<sup>r</sup> James Perry S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Frances Hunter S C Town  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 16.

Edmond Fitzpatrick Sarah Potter W C Town.

Thomas Cochran Susannah Hawie<sup>46</sup> W. C Town

1778.

Will<sup>m</sup> Heyward S<sup>t</sup> Lukes Hannah Shubrick<sup>47</sup> S. C Town  
Jan<sup>y</sup> 1.

Othniel Giles C Town Lady Jane Colleton<sup>48</sup> W S<sup>t</sup> Johns

Joseph Moore Ann Taylor<sup>49</sup> W.

Tobias Cambridge C Town Elizabeth Wood<sup>50</sup> S. C  
Town

Capt<sup>n</sup> John Mowat C Town Mary Ash<sup>51</sup> S C Town

<sup>39</sup>Daughter of Thomas Young.—Ibid, Nov. 6, 1777.

<sup>40</sup>Daughter of William Lloyd, deceased.—Ibid, Nov. 6, 1777.

<sup>41</sup>Benj. Smith, Jun., Esq., to Miss Sarah Dry, daughter of the Hon. William Dry, Esq.—Ibid.

<sup>42</sup>Daughter of Henry Gray, Esq., deceased.—Ibid.

<sup>43</sup>Capt. Abraham Mendas Sexias, to Miss Ritsey Hart, daughter of Mr. Joshua Hart.—Ibid.

<sup>44</sup>Capt. John Blake to Miss Margaret Mercier, daughter of the deceased Capt. Peter Mercier.—Ibid, Nov. 27, 1777.

<sup>45</sup>Col. Isaac Motte, of the 2d regiment, to Miss Mary Broughton, daughter of the deceased Alexander Broughton, Esq.—Ibid, Jan. 1, 1778.

<sup>46</sup>Widow of Robert Hawie.—Ibid, Dec. 25, 1777.

<sup>47</sup>Daughter of the Hon. Thomas Shubrick, Esq.—Ibid, Jan. 8, 1778.

<sup>48</sup>Widow of the deceased Sir John Colleton, Bart.—Ibid.

<sup>49</sup>Widow of John Taylor.—Ibid.

<sup>50</sup>Daughter of William Wood, deceased.—Ibid.

<sup>51</sup>Daughter of Cato Ash, deceased.—Ibid, Jan. 29, 1778.



Paul Taylor Martha Miller<sup>52</sup> S  
 Joseph Lafar C Town Cath Boillat<sup>53</sup> S C Town  
 Major Sam<sup>1</sup> Wise 3<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>: Ann Beattie<sup>54</sup> W. S<sup>t</sup> Bart:  
 W<sup>m</sup> Taggart L<sup>t</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>: Mary Haly<sup>55</sup> W Hamstead.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Vaux Geo Town Ann Pawley<sup>56</sup> S. Waccamaw  
 Feb<sup>y</sup>  
 Richard Perry S<sup>t</sup> Paul Helen Hunter<sup>57</sup> S. C Town  
 Albert Aerney Muller Magdalen Martin<sup>58</sup>  
 David Fred<sup>k</sup>. Cruger Isabella Liston S Feb<sup>y</sup>  
 D<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Dysart Charity Jack<sup>59</sup> S N<sup>o</sup>. Car.  
 Capt: Clement Conyers 5 Reg<sup>t</sup> Francis Snell Mar.  
 Andrew Dewees Cath: Chicken<sup>60</sup> S.  
 Thomas Withers ———Deveaux<sup>61</sup> W  
 Paul Walter C Town Ann Geigleman<sup>62</sup> S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 Joseph Badger. Mary Forest S. April.  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Waring Jun<sup>r</sup>: S<sup>t</sup> George Ann Smith<sup>63</sup> S S<sup>t</sup> Johns  
 W<sup>m</sup> Roach Mary Campbell C C P  
 John Peak Elizabeth Harvey S.  
 Capt: Tho<sup>s</sup> Shubrick 5 Reg<sup>t</sup>. Mary Branford S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls.  
 George Barksdale C C P Mary Daniel<sup>64</sup> C Town  
 Richard Latham C Town Grace Forbes S.  
 Joseph Waring S<sup>t</sup> George Mary Ioor<sup>65</sup> S. S<sup>t</sup> George  
 March

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<sup>52</sup>Daughter of William Miller.—Ibid.

<sup>53</sup>Daughter of David Boilliat.—Ibid.

<sup>54</sup>Widow of Francis Beatty.—Ibid, Feb. 5, 1778.

<sup>55</sup>Widow of Dr. John Haly.—Ibid.

<sup>56</sup>Daughter of Capt. Percival Pawley.—Ibid, Feb. 12, 1778.

<sup>57</sup>Daughter of James Hunter, deceased.—Ibid, Feb. 19, 1778.

<sup>58</sup>Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Nicholas Martin, pastor to the Lutheran Church in Charlestown.—Ibid.

<sup>59</sup>Daughter of Patrick Jack of N. Carolina.—Ibid. Feb. 26, 1778.

<sup>60</sup>Daughter of William Chicken, deceased.—Ibid, March 19, 1778.

<sup>61</sup>Widow of Andrew Deveaux.—Ibid; also, Thomas Withers and Mary Caroline Deveaux, married, April 8, 1778.—*Annals & Registers of St. Thomas & St. Denis Parish, S. C.*

<sup>62</sup>Daughter of the deceased Mr. Emanuel Giegleman.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Mar. 26, 1778.

<sup>63</sup>Daughter of Henry Smith, Esq; of Goose Creek.—Ibid, April 16, 1778.

<sup>64</sup>Daughter of the deceased John Daniel, Esq.—Ibid, April 30, 1778.

<sup>65</sup>Daughter of John Ioor, Esq; deceased.—Ibid. May, 7, 1778.

Thomas Waring S<sup>t</sup> George Martha Waring<sup>66</sup> S S<sup>t</sup>  
 George May  
 W<sup>m</sup> Nisbett C Town Jane Scott S.  
 Stolberg Adler C Town Ann Rodgaman S.  
 Capt: Jn<sup>o</sup> Evans Mary Anderson S  
 John Rose Susannah I'on<sup>67</sup> S.  
 George Rout Ann Parker<sup>68</sup> W.  
 Jacob Valk C Town Ann Roberts<sup>69</sup> W C Town  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Splatt Crips C Town Elizabeth Farr<sup>70</sup> S C Town  
 June 2.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Hardy, watchmaker C Town —Cotton S. [June]  
 21.  
 Jacob Nichau Esther Cromwell S [June] 8  
 Charles Harris C Town Ann Padgett S [June] 25  
 James Leison [?] C Town Rebecca Hinds S. C Town  
 July 2.  
 John Lesesne Mary Frederick<sup>71</sup> S July 2.  
 Capt: Philip Sullivan Susannah Shackleford S. 9  
 W<sup>m</sup> Dewees Frances Forcey 18  
 Rev<sup>d</sup> Christ: Streight:<sup>72</sup> Rect: L: C: C Town Mary Hoof  
 S [July] 23.  
 John Dedier Beaufort Marg<sup>t</sup> Cook W. S<sup>t</sup> Helena, [July]  
 19  
 Nicolas Smith Goldsmith C Town Mary Cripps W.  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 8  
 William Glaze C Town Ann Nevin W. C Town  
 [Aug.] 23.  
 Thomas. Rivers Ja<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>. Marg<sup>t</sup> Warham<sup>73</sup> S C Town  
 [Aug]. 27  
 Richard Woodcraft S<sup>t</sup> Bart Rizpah Rivers<sup>74</sup> S S<sup>t</sup>  
 And<sup>w</sup>: [Aug]. 27.

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<sup>66</sup>Daughter of the deceased Mr. John Waring.—Ibid.

<sup>67</sup>John Rose, Esq; to Miss Susannah I'on, daughter of the deceased Capt. George I'on.—Ibid, May 14, 1778.

<sup>68</sup>Widow of George Parker, merchant.—Ibid, May 22, 1778.

<sup>69</sup>Widow of Dr. Wm. Roberts.—Ibid, May 28, 1778.

<sup>70</sup>Daughter of Thomas Farr.

<sup>71</sup>Daughter of the deceased Mr. Jeremiah Frederick.—Ibid, July 9, 1778.

<sup>72</sup>Rev. Mr. Christian Streight, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in this town, to Miss Mary Hoof.—Ibid, July 30, 1778.

<sup>73</sup>Daughter of Charles Warham.—Ibid, Sept. 3, 1778.

<sup>74</sup>Daughter of John Rivers, deceased.—Ibid.

Cornelius Schermerhorn Carolina Snyder<sup>75</sup> S C Town.  
 [Aug]. 20.  
 William Day S<sup>t</sup> Bart Elisabeth Postell<sup>76</sup> S S<sup>t</sup> Bart  
 Sep 3  
 Abraham Sasportassa C Town Rebecca Dacosta S C  
 Town [Sept.] 16  
 Capt: James Ladson 1<sup>st</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>: Judith Smith<sup>77</sup> S. C Town  
 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1  
 Andrew Hazell Mary Milner<sup>78</sup> S. [Oct] 15  
 Capt: Tho<sup>s</sup> Gadsden 1<sup>st</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>: Martha Fenwicke<sup>79</sup> S. C  
 Town [Oct.] 15  
 Thomas Elfe C Town Mary Padgett S. [Oct] 29  
 Robert Morrow Elis: Wood W. C Town Nov<sup>r</sup> 1.  
 Andrew Leitch S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Cath: Spooler<sup>80</sup> W S<sup>t</sup> Paul  
 John Holmes Helen Boomer<sup>81</sup> S [Nov.] 5  
 John Stocks<sup>82</sup> S F Bart Margaret Young S C Town  
 [Nov] 10  
 D<sup>r</sup> Oliver Hart C Town Sarah Brockington S. C  
 Town [Nov]. 19  
 Cap: Benj<sup>n</sup> Mathewes Jn<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>. Martha Mathewes<sup>83</sup> S  
 Jn<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>. 19.  
 James Edwards C Town Rebecca Fripp<sup>84</sup> S S<sup>t</sup> Helena.  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Rantowle<sup>85</sup> Eleanor Rantowle S  
 Henry Welch Mary Brenan W 12  
 Capt Jno la Boularderie de Treville, Artillery Sarah  
 Wilkinson S. Port royal. Dec<sup>r</sup>  
 Edward Hanahan Elis: Doyley S Dec<sup>r</sup> 13

<sup>75</sup>Daughter of Paul Snyder.—Ibid.

<sup>76</sup>Daughter of the deceased James Postell, Esq; of Dorchester.—Ibid, Sept. 24, 1778.

<sup>77</sup>Daughter of Hon. Benj. Smith, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Oct. 8, 1778.

<sup>78</sup>Daughter of Job Milner, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Oct. 15, 1778.

<sup>79</sup>Daughter of the Hon. Edward Fenwicke, Esq; deceased.—Ibid.

<sup>80</sup>Widow of George Spooler.—Ibid, Nov. 12, 1778.

<sup>81</sup>Daughter of John Boomer.—Ibid.

<sup>82</sup>“Mr. John Stokes, to Miss Margaret Young, daughter of Mr. Thomas Young.”—Ibid.

<sup>83</sup>Daughter of Wm. Mathewes, deceased.—Ibid—Nov. 26, 1778.

<sup>84</sup>Daughter of Capt. John Fripp, of St. Helena.—Ibid.

<sup>85</sup>“Mr. Alexander Rantowles to Miss Eleanor Wardrobe.”—Ibid, Dec. 3, 1778.

Richard Moncreef C Town Elis: Young<sup>86</sup> S S<sup>t</sup> Nath:  
[Dec.] 17

Abraham Seaver Hannah M'Grath S [Dec] 20

W<sup>m</sup> Scott Jun<sup>r</sup> C Town Elis: Rivers<sup>87</sup> S Ja<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> [Dec].

22

Capt: Benj: Tucker Sarah Balantine S. 22

Thomas Middleton Crowfield Elis: Deas S. C Town  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 22

Samuel Mordecai Cath: Andrews<sup>88</sup> [Dec.] 23

Capt: Alex<sup>r</sup> Boyce 6<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Cath Othelia McAllister W.  
[Dec.] 28.

W<sup>m</sup> Trusler C Town Jane Anderson<sup>89</sup> S C Town  
[Dec]. 31

Thomas Roche S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Ann Marion S [Dec] 31

1779.

Isaac Holmes C Town Elizabeth Air W. C Town  
Jan<sup>y</sup> 5

Joseph Wigfall C C P Sarah Shackleford W [Jan] 21

Alex<sup>r</sup> Rose C Town Marg<sup>t</sup> Smith<sup>90</sup> S N. York [Jan]

21

Francis Bonneau Hannah Elfe<sup>91</sup> S C Town

Edward Davies Savannah Rebecca Lloyd S Savannah  
Mar.

W<sup>m</sup> Blamyer Elis: Lesesne S S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>

Charles Simmons Mary Miller S [Mar.] 18

Peter Belin Santee Elis: Gwinnet S Georgia [Mar.]

26.

Jeremiah Rose Susannah Stent S.

John Singellton Jane Miller S

Henry Hughes Santee Susannah Bothwell W

W<sup>m</sup> Royal Ja<sup>s</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup>. Martha Samways S.

<sup>86</sup>Daughter of Major William Young, deceased.—Ibid, Dec. 24, 1778.

<sup>87</sup>Daughter of Jonathan Rivers, deceased.—Ibid, Dec. 31, 1778.

<sup>88</sup>Daughter of Abraham Andrews.—Ibid, Dec. 24, 1778.

<sup>89</sup>Daughter of the deceased Mr. Hugh Anderson.—Ibid, Dec. 31, 1778.

<sup>90</sup>Daughter of the Hon. William Smith, Esq.—Ibid Jan. 21, 1779.

<sup>91</sup>Daughter of Thomas Elfe, deceased.—Ibid.



Sam<sup>1</sup> Doble Sarah Bosomworth S.  
 David Mezzer Sarah Dacosta S  
 Daniel Stevens C Town Mary Adams W Port Royal  
 April  
 W<sup>m</sup> Mitcheel Carpt<sup>r</sup>: Ruth Thomson W  
 Stephen Baker<sup>82</sup> Georgia Martha Fuller S S<sup>t</sup> And<sup>w</sup>  
 W<sup>m</sup> Wilkinson S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Marg<sup>t</sup> Wilkinson S S<sup>t</sup> Pauls  
 Capers Boone Mary Boyd S C Town  
 Capt And<sup>w</sup> Quelch Sarah Fyffe W  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Hext S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Elis: Cheesborough S. S<sup>t</sup> Bart:  
 Thomas Tims Ann Hext S  
 Stephen Lawrence C Town. Jane Givens S P<sup>t</sup> Royal  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Gabriel Guinard High Hills Elis. Sanders High Hills  
 May  
 George Ioor Frances Guignard  
 D<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Cater Susannah Tubear S June  
 Major Tho<sup>s</sup> Pinckney 1<sup>st</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>: Elis: Motte S C Town  
 July 22  
 Capt: Benj Stone Ja<sup>s</sup> Island Love Rivers<sup>83</sup> S John Hart  
 Elis: Holson W  
 Capt: W<sup>m</sup> Ransom Davis 5 Reg<sup>t</sup>: Eleanora Norville S.  
 Wateree April  
 Edmond Petrie C Town Ann Peronneau<sup>84</sup> S C Town  
 Aug<sup>t</sup> 22  
 John Hart Elis: Holson W [July]  
 Gershom Cohen Rebecca Sarsedas<sup>85</sup> S.  
 Stephen Guerry S<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup>. Frances Michau S  
 W<sup>m</sup> Bull C Town Elis: Reid<sup>86</sup> S S<sup>t</sup> Bart. [Aug.] 26.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Moultrie Brig<sup>r</sup>: General: Hannah Lynch<sup>87</sup> C Town  
 Oct<sup>r</sup>:  
 Nathaniel Farr<sup>88</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Elis: Smith W. S<sup>t</sup> Pauls.

<sup>82</sup>"Mr. Stephen Baker, son of Col. John Baker, late of Georgia, to Miss Martha Fuller, daughter of William Fuller, Esq; deceased."—Ibid, April 23, 1779.

<sup>83</sup>Daughter of Col. Robert Rivers.—Ibid, July 30, 1779.

<sup>84</sup>Daughter of Alexander Peronneau, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, August 27, 1779.

<sup>85</sup>Daughter of Abraham Sarzidas, deceased, of Georgia.—Ibid.

<sup>86</sup>William Bull, jun, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Reid, daughter of the deceased Dr. Reid.—Ibid.

<sup>87</sup>Widow of the Hon. Thomas Lynch, Esq.—Ibid, Oct. 15, 1779.

<sup>88</sup>"John Farr to Mrs Smith, widow of Mr. Press Smith, deceased."—Ibid, Sept. 24, 1779.

Capt Jn<sup>o</sup> Wilson S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Mary Ladson<sup>99</sup> W Jn<sup>o</sup> Island  
Sep<sup>t</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>

Dan<sup>t</sup> Tucker Geo Town Elis: Hyrne<sup>100</sup> S C Town

John Waring C Town Mary Hamlin W Dorchester.

Walter Izard S<sup>t</sup> George Mary Fenwicke S C Town  
Nov<sup>r</sup>

John David Miller Jane Righton<sup>101</sup> S

Thomas Broughton S<sup>t</sup> Johns Susannah Donnom<sup>102</sup> S C  
Town [Nov]. 18

Edgar Wells Claudia Bennet S.

Capt: Alex<sup>r</sup>: Keith 5 Reg<sup>t</sup>: Susannah Bulline<sup>103</sup> S Ash:  
River Dec<sup>r</sup> 2.

John Singellton Jun<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Bart: Dorothy Johnson S Pee-  
dee [Dec]. 2.

Joseph Perry Ann Stevens.

[Col. Hayne's record of marriages, like that of the deaths, ends in December, 1779. The rest of the "Journal," as it is labeled on the parchment cover, is taken up with plantation notes, which will be printed in the following issues of the magazine.—Editor.]

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<sup>99</sup>Widow of Capt. Thomas Ladson.—Ibid, Oct. 1, 1779.

<sup>100</sup>Daughter of the late Col. Henry Hyrne.—Ibid.

<sup>101</sup>Daughter of Mr. M'Culy Righton.—Ibid, Oct. 29, 1779.

<sup>102</sup>Daughter of James Donnom, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Nov. 19, 1779.

<sup>103</sup>Daughter of John Bulline, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Dec. 10, 1779.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE MONUMENTS IN THE  
CHURCH-YARD OF THE PARISH CHURCH  
OF ST. JOHN'S, BERKLEY.

*(Contributed by Henry A. M. Smith.)*

The Parish Church of the Parish of St. John's, Berkley, commonly called Biggin Church, is situated at the head of Cooper river between Biggin (or Biggon) creek and Wadboo creek. It stands on the rise of the hill as the public road leaves Biggin swamp on the way to the bridge across Wadboo creek.

The parish was created by the Church Act of 1706. By deed dated 5th Decr., 1712, Landgrave John Colleton gave three acres of land "being upon Tipicop Haw Hill in the "Barony of Watboo belonging to the said John Colleton, "the said three acres of land being for the scite of the said "Parish Church of St. John and to be a cemetery or church-yard."<sup>1</sup>

Dalcho states that the church was begun in 1710 and finished in the following year.<sup>2</sup> If so, the gift of the land must have preceded the date of the deed.

The word Tipicop Haw is frequently written and called Tippy-cut-law. The church building was destroyed by fire in 1755<sup>3</sup> but was rebuilt, and in 1763 was a brick church 60 feet by 40 in the clear.<sup>4</sup> The parish was an extended one, with a well-to-do population, and had at one time two chapels of ease appendant to the Parish Church, viz: one at Strawberry ferry (or Childsbury) and the other near the 45-mile house on the public road.

During the revolutionary war Biggin Church, being a strong brick building, was fortified by the British and used as a depot for supplies and munitions for the army. In July 1781, Col. Coates, the British commander, finding it nec-

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<sup>1</sup>M. C. O. Charleston Bk B. 3 p. 611.

<sup>2</sup>Dalcho, p. 265.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, p. 270.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 271.

essary to abandon the post and retreat towards Charleston, gathered all his stores into the church and set fire to them and to the building,<sup>5</sup> which was very badly injured by the fire. After the close of the war the church was repaired and incorporated<sup>6</sup> by the name of "The Vestry and Churchwardens of "the Episcopal Church of St. John's, Berkley County." The church was used as a place of divine worship until the Civil War, and escaped the general destruction meted out by the Federal commands, to structures in the low country of South Carolina, whether secular or sacred. While the physical structure survived, the result of the social, economical and political destruction of the Civil War was that the congregation of worshippers were dispersed and pauperized, and after the close of the War the building was but very occasionally used for the purposes of Divine worship. It gradually fell into decay and the roof fell in. Whilst in that condition it took fire, supposedly from forest fires in the vicinity, and all the woodwork was destroyed. To meet urgent needs of the parish it was attempted to sell the old bricks, and a portion of the walls were taken down for that purpose, but so firm and binding was the old mortar in which they were set, that the cost of cleaning the bricks was found to be too great and the attempt was abandoned.

In March, 1899, the western and southern walls were standing to the height of about 14 or 15 feet from the ground. The northern and eastern walls were gone. On a visit to the church and cemetery in March, 1899, a copy was made of the inscriptions on the old stones, and the following is given as the result.

The graveyard was in parts quite grown up and the writer cannot say either that the inscriptions here given cover all in the church-yard or that they are given as exactly correct. The time afforded was too short for certainty on these points. Further the formal dedication, viz: the words "Sacred to the memory of," or "The memory of," or "Here lies, etc," are omitted, as are likewise

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<sup>5</sup>McCrary, Vol. 4., p. 332.

<sup>6</sup>Dalcho, p. 272.



frequently the memorial verses, the scriptural quotations, and the extended tributes of piety or affection. All that was taken down, in most cases, were the bare facts—names and dates, etc.

In the churchyard, to the north of the church, were the ruins of apparently two large underground vaults, undesignated by any name, and of a smaller one which was open and empty, save for a few bones. One of the larger vaults appeared to be walled with the marl that comes to the surface along Wadboo creek and of which the old Colleton Wadboo house had its foundations made.

---

To the Memory  
of  
Sir John Colleton Bart:  
of  
Devonshire in England and of  
Fairlawn in South Carolina whose  
mortal remains rest here in hopes of  
a Blessed Resurrection  
Descended from Sir John Colleton  
formerly Proprietor of this State he  
lived to witness the Independence  
of the United States  
and Died at Fairlawn  
This stone is erected in respect  
to his Memory as a mark of her  
affection by his only Daughter  
Louisa Carolina Graves

---

Josiah Rhodes who died  
Jany 7<sup>th</sup> 1812 aged 29 years  
& 10 months

You living men as you pass by  
 As you are so once was I  
 And as I am soon will you be  
 Prepare for death and follow me

---

M<sup>rs</sup> Susanah Curtis |  
 Who departed this life | the 3<sup>d</sup>  
 of January 1818 | aged 17 years  
 and 11 months  
 (below)  
 Susanah Jane Curtis

---

Maria Sarah beloved wife of |  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> P. Chandler | Born 7<sup>th</sup>  
 Feby 1819 | Died 19<sup>th</sup> Feby 1851 |  
 Aged 31 years and 12 days |  
 (below on same stone)  
 Here also lies three children | of  
 T. P. and M. S. Chandler |  
 Geraldine aged 3 years 7 days |  
 John Thomas aged 2 Mos 12 days |  
 and an infant son | aged 2 months  
 and 4 days |

---

Martha Elizabeth | consort  
 of William Oscar | Gibson | who de-  
 parted this life on the | 22<sup>nd</sup> of November  
 1842 | aged 20 years and 1 day |  
 also their daughter | Josephine  
 Alice | who was born on the | 3<sup>d</sup> of  
 October 1842 | and departed this life  
 on the | 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1843.

James Lowry | who de-  
parted this Life | Nov<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1799 |  
Aged 32 years & 6 months.

---

Thomas Doyle | a native  
of Carlow | in Ireland | who de-  
parted this life | on the 23<sup>d</sup> of  
March 1819 | Aged 54 years

---

Thom: Donovan | a na-  
tive of Ireland | who departed  
this | Life at Fairlawn | Planta-  
tion on the | 14<sup>th</sup> of Aug 1820

---

Edward Lucas Ford | Son  
of J. D. and Ellen Ford | who  
died at Cordesville | June the 19<sup>th</sup>  
1862 | aged 13 months & 2 days.

---

M<sup>rs</sup> Mary L. Cordes | who  
was born 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1794 | and  
died 12<sup>th</sup> February 1871

---

D<sup>r</sup>. Samuel Cordes | who died  
at his residence on | North Santee  
May 19<sup>th</sup>, 1858 | in the 68<sup>th</sup> year of  
his age |  
"He died as he lived | an honest man."

Lavinia daughter of | D<sup>r</sup> Samuel  
and Mary L. Cordes | of St. James  
Parish | who died in Charleston |  
on the 21 Sept: 1839 | aged 14  
years and 2 months

---

The children of Samuel  
and Mary L. Cordes

Samuel Warren	ob: 9 Novr 1832	aged	4 years
Philip G. Prioleau	" 1 Jany 1817	"	10 days
Philip G. Prioleau	" 26 Aug 1818	"	6 months
Samuella	" 18 Nov 1820	"	8 "
Robert F. Withers	" 29 Jany 1822	"	1 year & 2 mos.
Elizabeth Susan	" 21 Novr 1823	"	7 days

---

M<sup>rs</sup> Charlotte Cordes | consort  
of the late | Thomas Cordes | of St:  
Stephens Parish | who died 5<sup>th</sup> of  
July 1826 | aged 57 years | and 8 months

---

Thomas Cordes | of St Stephens  
Parish | who died the 10<sup>th</sup> day of  
August 1806 | aged 53 years

---

Miss Mary Davis | who  
was born | in the year 1749 |  
and died April 16<sup>th</sup> 1818

---

[Coat of Arms]  
To the memory of |  
Francis Cordes  
son of |  
Samuel and Elizabeth Cordes |  
who was born on the 17 June |  
1772 and departed this |  
Life on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February | 1855



Samuel Cordes consort of  
Elizabeth Cordes and father  
of Francis Cordes of Chachan  
in the Parish of St John's Berk-  
ley County

[and on a footstone along side of this, to a grave whose  
headstone has gone is]  
E. C. 1807

---

Ellinor Gaillard | who dep-  
arted this life | on the first  
of November | 1808 | aged Sixty four  
years and five months

---

John Cordes Esq | who departed this  
life on | the 3<sup>d</sup> of September 1798 |  
in the 50<sup>th</sup> year of his age

---

Catherine Cordes | who departed  
this life on the | 5th day of August  
1805 | aged 80 years and nine |  
months

---

Hamilton Couturier Gourdin |  
son of Theodore and Elizabeth |  
Gourdin Died January 12<sup>th</sup> 1809 |  
aged 6 years 19 days

William Cordes | who de-  
parted this life | on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of  
June 1818 | aged 34 years & 10 months

---

Philip Gendron Prioleau M. D.  
an eminent physician and courteous  
Gentleman.  
upright in heart elevated in Sentiment  
Just in conduct  
Born 9th July 1776  
Died 12 June 1844  
His widow in tribute to that affection  
which bound them to each other  
under the Joys and Griefs of forty years  
erects this monument of his worth  
and also &c  
M<sup>rs</sup> Catherine Prioleau  
daughter of John Cordes of  
St Stephens Parish and  
Widow of D<sup>r</sup> Philip Gendron  
Prioleau—She died on the  
8<sup>th</sup> day of September 1849  
in the 71<sup>st</sup> year of her age

---

John Gaillard  
departed this life the  
11th March 1807  
aged 37 years and  
5 months

---

John Gaillard  
who departed this life  
on the 16<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> 1835  
in the forty second year  
of his age

M<sup>rs</sup> Harriet Gaillard  
who died December 14<sup>th</sup> 1841  
aged 66 yrs 9 mos and 6 ds.

---

Peter Gaillard J<sup>r</sup> son of  
Theodore & Ellinor Gaillard  
born 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1782  
died 4<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1815  
aged nearly 33 years

---

Edwin Gaillard M. D.  
who died at his residence  
in Pineville  
on the 11th of October 1834  
aged thirty eight years  
and seven months.

---

M<sup>rs</sup> Susan Doughty Mazyck  
consort of Henry B. Mazyck Esq  
of this Parish—She died at  
Cordesville on the 21<sup>st</sup> of August 1832  
aged 26 years.

---

Philip Porcher Broughton Esq  
who died on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of  
May 1822 aged 37 years  
and 14 days  
and  
on the North side of this  
marble are interred the  
remains of his son  
Philip Alexander

an interesting and endearing  
child October 29, 1820  
aged 2 years 10 months  
and 25 days

This humble tablet is  
inscribed as a token of  
affection and regard by the  
bereaved Widow and Mother  
Mary Broughton

---

Our Mother Mary  
Broughton Widow of  
Philip P. Broughton  
Died February 8<sup>th</sup> 1855  
Aged 67 years 2 months  
and 10 days

---

To our dear Sister  
Marien C. Broughton  
Born May 2<sup>d</sup> 1812  
Died January 26 1863

---

To our Mother  
Elizabeth Broughton  
relict of Thomas Broughton

---

To our father Thomas Broughton  
Born Feby 1784  
Died Jany 1829

---

Peter Broughton  
Who departed this life  
16 Jany 1832  
in the 57<sup>th</sup> year of his age.



John R. Dawson  
Son of Laurence E. and Mary  
W. Dawson  
Born 18<sup>th</sup> February 1835  
Died 27 August 1836

---

This slab marks the spot where  
lie the remains of Col Morton  
A. Waring who died at Buck  
Hall in the Parish of St Stephens  
on the morning of April 9<sup>th</sup> 1863  
in the 80<sup>th</sup> year of his age  
[and alongside of the foregoing]  
M<sup>rs</sup> Rebecca Waring  
relict of the late Col Morton  
A. Waring who died near  
Florence S. C. on the 29<sup>th</sup>  
day of April 1871 in the  
86<sup>th</sup> year of her age

---

The Rev<sup>d</sup> John  
Jacob Tschudy  
Born 7<sup>th</sup> June 1778  
Died 17 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1834

---

M<sup>rs</sup> Margaret Tschudy  
wife of Mr. John Tschudy  
who died the 27<sup>th</sup> of March  
1819 aged 33 years 5  
months & 5 days  
I have been a stranger  
in a strange land  
Leod: 2-22

Mr<sup>s</sup> Barbary Tschudy  
Mother of the Rector of  
the Parish, who died  
the 18<sup>th</sup> of July 1819  
aged 66 years & 2 months

---

George Calder  
A native of Scotland who  
died Oct 6<sup>th</sup> 1851  
aged 48 years

---

In a separate enclosure (evidently a family reservation)  
in the churchyard, are stones to the following:

John White of Charleston Died 7<sup>th</sup> June 1838  
in the 74<sup>th</sup> year of his age

Sims E. White son of Sims and Anna E. White  
Born Oct 10<sup>th</sup> 1844 Died Sept 20<sup>th</sup> 1881

Sims White who died on the 12<sup>th</sup> August 1855  
in the 60<sup>th</sup> year of his age

Mr<sup>s</sup> Anna E. White Relict of Sims White she died on  
the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 1862 in the 58<sup>th</sup> year of her age

Kate Porcher eldest daughter of John S. and Catherine  
White, born 25<sup>th</sup> August 1847 Died 23 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1851

Lizzie Porcher Twin daughter of John S and Catherine G.  
White, drowned in the Surf on Sullivans Island  
on the 17<sup>th</sup> Aug: 1861, aged 11 years & 7 Months

John S. White Esq of Gippy only son of Sims  
and Jane Parcell White born April 8<sup>th</sup> 1820  
and died November 17<sup>th</sup> 1861

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Catherine G. White wife of John S. White and daughter  
of Thomas Porcher Born Feb: 28, 1824 Died  
April 8, 1882

P. Gaillard Fitzsimons who departed this life Aug 18  
1884 Aged 54 years 9 months 20 days.

Sims Walter White born Oct: 4<sup>th</sup> 1863 died Aug 26 1886

Isaac DuBose White Son of Sims and Anna R. White  
Died October 12, 1871 Aged 39 years & 7 months

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

[The following communication from MR. VERE L. OLIVER, of Weymouth, England, and editor of *Carribbeana*, is of interest in connection with the article on Sir John Yeamans Bart., Governor of South Carolina, in the April number of this Magazine.]

A pedigree of Yeamans in my History of Antigua, having been criticised (no doubt quite justly) in your Magazine, I would like to allude to a few facts in connection with it:

In Vol. V., of Gloucestershire N. & Q., in the year 1894, appeared an article of mine on the Yeamans family, in which I asked for proof of the accepted parentage of the two Baronets, John and Robert, always considered sons of Alderman Robert Yeamans. In the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe I had seen a mural board, recording that Sir Robert was "borne in this Parish 1617." I then examined the parish register, and found the marriage of a John, with the baptisms of nine of his children, viz:

1610 John Yeomans and Blanche Germain; wedded June the 29<sup>th</sup>.

1611 Feb. 28 John the Sonne of John Yeomans.

1617 April 19. Robert the Sonne of John Yeomans Brewer.

I further pointed out that these two brothers were most likely the future Baronets, and asked for the baptisms of the children of Alderman Robert. No reply was received to the last request, but a communication was printed from Shirley Carter Hughson of Charleston, S. C., describing the connection of John with that Colony, and giving a quotation from Alexander Hewat's History of S. C., published in 1779, that "Sir John was the eldest son and heir of Robert Yeamans alderman of Bristol who was imprisoned and executed in 1643." In the parish register of Christ Church is the entry among the burials: "1643 May 29 Robert Yeaman."



In 1899 appeared my third volume of the History of Antigua, and under Yeamans I gave two pedigrees, the accepted but erroneous one of Alderman Robert, and the other one of John the Brewer, but unfortunately I omitted any comment or reference to my earlier article in Glou. N. & Q.; nor had I at that time seen the articles, appearing in 1900, in the Dictionary of National Biography, the writers of which however made use of my contribution, duly acknowledged among the authorities, and confirmed my opinion about the corrected parentage.

I will now add a few additional notes which may be of interest: In the the list of inhabitants of Barbados, made in 1638, occur John Yeomans, Thomas Yeomans and Robt. Yeomans.<sup>1</sup> I cannot identify these, for the family was so numerous, and to be found in nearly every parish in Bristol.

John the Brewer made his will 12 June, 1645, recorded in Bristol,<sup>2</sup> and left £40 to his son John, and the like to his son-in-law John Woory. The Governor in his will of 1671 named his nephew Samuel Woorey, so this helps to confirm the pedigree. The will of Blanche Yeamans widow of John was proved 20 July 1647 by her son Robert Y. [P. C. C. 160 Fines].

In the Book of Burgesses at Bristol occurs this entry:—"1649 Aug. 31. John Yeamans merchant, son of Robert Yeamans brewer, admitted to freedom." On 5 Feb., 1651 there was an Order of the Council of State "Upon petition of Lieut.-Col. Robt. Yeomans and other merchants of Bristol, and owners of the *Mary and Francis*; granting licence for the ship to go with the fleet to Barbadoes"<sup>3</sup> 1653 Aug. 22. Similar Order, For warrant for a commission for a private man-of-war to Robt. Yeomans, merchant bound to Virginia, on a trading voyage.<sup>4</sup> There is no mention here of John, but I suppose he emigrated about this time.

1660, July 16—Minutes of Council of Barbadoes. Colonel John Yeamans chosen of the Council. Present also on Dec. 11.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Memoir of the First Settlement.

<sup>2</sup>Antigua III, 267.

<sup>3</sup>Colonial Calendar, p. 350.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 406.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, pp. 484, 494.

1668, John Leaver of Barbadoes merchant leaves in his will to—My goddau. Rachel Yeomans 25l. Mr. Edward Yeomans and his wife 1000 lbs of sugar. [P. C. C. 6 Hene] (There was an Ed. Y. 1st cousin of the Baronets.)

1686, Jan. 24, Sir Robt. Yeamans Bart., of Bristol, in his will devises 3 houses in Redland in trust for "my loving kinsman Robert Yeamans, now resident in Barbadoes, son of my late brother, Sir John Yeamans deceased [P. C. C. 71 Foot].

As to the other John Yeamans, of Carolina, I wonder if this is the person who was at Antigua in 1668, "bred to the law," frequently mentioned in the Records there, from 1678 onward. Speaker, 1683; M. of C., 1684; Lt. Gov., 1698-1711, and died 1717. His parentage is unknown. He was apparently not in Antigua between 1668 and 1678, the period when he may have been in Carolina. He witnessed a lease in 1668 (as agent I think) of Wm. Yeamans of London, merchant, (there was a Wm., a brother of the two Baronets.) Another supposed branch of the family settled in Jamaica, of whom were Major Edward Yeamans, Procost Marshal, 1677-1683 (identical with the Major Ed. Y., of Barbados, in 1675), and a Musgrave Yeamans, who died in 1728, aged 36. Major Robt. Hackett, an Assemblyman of Barbados in 1653,<sup>6</sup> was knighted in 1677 and died in 1679.<sup>7</sup> Descendants of the Maycocks were there lately.

The Records in Barbados have never been searched by me, but I am glad to learn from a friend there that a complete Index of Wills is in preparation, and if a copy of this can be obtained it shall be printed in "Carribeana." Until these Records have been looked into it will be quite impossible to complete the Yeamans' pedigree.

V. L. OLIVER.

The Commission of the Peace in 1734, taken from the *South-Carolina Gazette*, June 8 to 15.

*South-Carolina* Charleston, June 7, 1734.

His Excellency the Governor, with advice of His

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, p. 408.

<sup>7</sup>M. I. in Archer, p. 380, and see Foster's Alumni Oxonienses.

Majesty's Hon. Council, having issued a new Commission of the Peace for this Province, Notice is hereby given, that the following gentlemen are appointed Justices of the Peace for *Berkley* County, and that *James Wedderburn*, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Peace, has a Dedimus from His Excellency, empowering him to qualify the said Justices upon their applying to him.

*The Names of the Justices.*

The Honorable

Thomas Broughton Esq., President. Arthur Middleton, Ralph Izard, William Bull, Alexander Skeene, Francis Yonge, James Kinloch, Esqrs. Robert Wright Esq., Chief Justice, John Fenwicke, Joseph Wragg, Thomas Waring, John Hammerton, Esqrs., of *His Majesty's Council*.

The Hon. Paul Jenys, Esq., Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, Thomas Dale, Thomas Lamboll, Thomas Clifford, Robert Yonge, Esqrs., Assistant Justices, James Abercrombie, Esq., Attorney General, Theophilus Gregory, Esq., Master in Chancery, John Skeene, Esq., Register in the said Court, Charles Pinckney, Gabriel Manigault, Othniel Beale, Robert Brewton, Benjamin D' Harriette, Andrew Rutledge, Elias Foissin, jun., John Daniel, Peter Pagett, Thomas Ashby, Nathaniel Broughton, Thomas Cordes, William Dry, Peter Taylor, James Moore, John Ouldfeld, jun., Malachy Glaze, William Elliott, jun., Edmund Bellinger, Richard Wright, Joseph Blake, Roger Saunders, Andrew Broughton, Walter Izard, Edward Thomas, John Walter, Sen., Charles Hill, Isaac Mazyck, James Wedderburn, Alexander Parris, Benjamin De La Conseleire, Benjamin Goddin, Jesse Badenhop, William Saxby, Samuel Eveleigh, Samuel Prioleau, Thomas Gadsden, George Smith, Isaac Mazyck, jun., Tobias Fitch, James Hasell, John Baker, Henry Gibbs, Ribton Hutchinson, Joseph Boone, John Walter, jun., Wm. Walter, Wm. Cattell, Tho. Drayton, Richard Fuller, Wm. Fuller, jun., Walter Izard, Robert Wright, jun., John Williams, Robert Finlay, Nathaniel Wickham, George Nicholas, Richard Waring, Wm. Saunders, Gilson Clap, Wm. Middleton, Benjamin Waring, Alexander Vanderdu-

son, John Ouldfield, Sen., Daniel Welshuysen, Landgrave Tho. Smith, John Gibbs, John Colleton, John Harleston, Peter de St. Julien, Daniel Huger, Anthony Bonneau, Charles Russell, Francis Lejeau, Isaac Porcher, Samuel Wigfal, Michael Derby, Jacob Bond, Thomas Smith, Tho. Boone, Tho. Barksdale, Geo. Logan, Jonah Collins, Tho. Ferguson, Joseph Fox, Tho. Monk, James Le Bas, Benjamin Savage, Esqrs.

J. Wedderburn, Cl. C. & P.

Justices of the Peace for 1737, taken from the *South-Carolina Gazette*, April 2, 1737.—A List of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace appointed by the new Commission dated *March 26, 1737.*

*Berkeley County.*

*The Honourable* Arthur Middleton, William Bull, Alexander Skene, James Kinlock, Robert Wright, *Chief Justice*, John Fenwicke, Joseph Wragg, Thomas Waring, John Hammerton *our Secretary*, and John Braithwaite, *Esqrs., of our Council.*

Thomas Dale, Thomas Lamboll, Robert Yonge, Benjamin de la Conseillere, Robert Austin, *Esqrs., our Assistant Justices*, Charles Pinckney, Esq., *Speaker of our Commons House of in our said Province*, Ralph Izard, Esq., *our Attorney General for the time being*, Maurice Lewis, Esq., *our Master in Chancery*, John Skene, Esq., *our Register in the said Court*, Joseph Blake, Walter Izard, John Colleton, Benjamin Whitaker, John Parris, Andrew Rutledge, Thomas Henning, Robert Brewton, Andrew Broughton, William Trewin, Anthony Matthews, David Hext, Isaac Mazyck, Jordan Roche, Peter Taylor, John Champneys, Peter de St. Julien, Jacob Bond, Thomas Bonny, James Lebas, Thomas Cordes, John Dart, John Vickeridge, William Bull, jun, John Postell, Thomas Drayton, Walter Izard, jun., Samuel Morris, Richard Singleton, James Maxwell, William Saxby, Thomas Gadsden, John Cleland, James Wedderburn, Nathaniel Broughton, James St. John, Gabriel Manigault, Othniel Beale, Thomas Ashby, Elias Foissin, jun., James Moore, Malachi Glaze, Benjamin Godin, Jesse



Badenhop, Samuel Eveleigh, Samuel Prioleau, John Walter, Nath. Wickham, George Nicholas, Richard Waring, Wm. Sanders, William Middleton, Gilson Clapp, Benjamin Waring, Alexander Vanderdussen, John Ouldfeld, *Landgrave* Thomas Smith, Richard Allein, Robert Hume, John Harleston, Daniel Huger, Thomas Lynch, Anthony Bonneau, Francis Lejau, Isaac Porcher, Samuel De St Julien, George Logan, Thomas Ferguson, Thomas Monck, James Greeme, Alexander Nesbett, Daniel Greene, Hugh Butler, Christian Mote [sic], Jacob Motte, Henry Gibbes, Paul Jenys, Richard Walter, James Michie, John Beresford, William Cattell.

*Colleton County.*

John Gibbes, Benjamin D'Harriette, William Livingston, James Bullock, William Bowers, Paul Hamilton, William Eddings, Joshua Sanders, John Woodward, Culcheth Gollightly, Job Rothmahler, Richard Wright, Jermin Wright, Stephen Bull, Richard Bedon, Henry Hyrne, Alexander Hext, William Peter, Samuel Cockran, Roger Saunders.

*Craven County.*

William Waties, Meredith Hughes, Thomas La Roche, George Pawley, John Ouldfeld, jun., John Gendron, Doct. John Edwards, Peter Robert, Anthony White, Robert Finley, Richard Hall, Joseph Canty, George Nelson, John Wallis, Elias Horry, Daniel Welshuysen, — Fox, John Abbot, — Caulking, Abraham Satur, Noah Sere [Serre], William Whitesides, William Drake, William Pole.

*Granville County.*

Thomas Wigg, Henry Bryan, Henry [Hector] Berenger De Beaufin [Beaufain], Samuel Montague, Richard Woodward, Robert Wright, *jun.*, Peter La Fitto, Frederick Desham, Robert. Thorp, Jermin Wright, Stephen Bull, Nathaniel Barnwell, John De La Bere.

*New-Windsor and parts adjacent.*

Philemon Parmeter, Kennedy O'Brian.

*A true Copy*

J. Wedderburn.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF CAPTAIN JOHN JACKSON—The following will probably fixes the date of death of the John Jackson who received the grant of 400 acres on the South side of Pon Pon, or South Edisto river, in 1701, and who was the original owner of what afterwards became the town of Jacksonborough, an account of which will be found on pages 46 to 49 of this volume of the Magazine.

30 August 1723 John Jackson of Pond Pond Colleton County Province of South Carolina Planter being very sick and weak in body . . .

To my wife Jeane Jackson the use of my whole estate for three years and four months from date, for to pay all my debts . . . I do give . . . to my beloved wife her riding horse, . . . and y<sup>e</sup> use of one negro guirle named Miley for life, and after her decease sd. Negro guirle Miley shall be for my daughter Ester Jackson., to my son John Jackson my houses and Land where I now live . . . at the expiration of three years and four months . . . unto my sons Tho<sup>s</sup> and Joseph Jackson 200 acres of land . . . joining to Benjamin Reynold's lands and is part of a Track of 400 acres . . . the remaining 200 acres . . . which is joining to M<sup>r</sup>. Leviston's land I give . . . unto my sons Philliman and George Jackson . . . my brother Henry Jackson my best gun . . . my children Sary Glaze, John Jackson, Thomas, Joseph, Ester, Philliman and George Jackson all my personal estate excepting my household goods and one negro guirle named Diannah . . . to be equally divided at expiration of 3 years and 4 months . . . unto my grand-daughter Sary Glaze . . . the aforesaid negro guirle . . . Diannah . . . household goods to be divided at discretion of wife Jeane Jackson among my children . . . Wife Jean Executrix and Brother Henry Jackson Executor.

J: Jackson (LS)

George Badger  
William Melven  
X:topher Smith } witnesses

Recorded January 5th, 1724.

JEWISH CEMETERIES—This Society has received, as a gift from Dr. B. A. Elzas, one of its members, six pamphlets, compiled by him, which give, in alphabetical order, the names of the people buried in the Jewish Cemeteries at Columbia, Camden, Georgetown, Orangeburg, and the cemeteries of K. K. Beth Elohim and Berith Shalome, at Charleston, S. C.

This is very valuable work which Dr. Elzas has done, and together with his *Old Jewish Cemeteries at Charleston, S. C., 1762-1903*, printed in 1903, makes an almost complete list of the Jewish graveyards and tombstones in South Carolina.

ENGLISH SURNAMES—Mr. Charles A. Berneau, of Walton-on-Thames, England, announces the contemplated publication of *References to English Surnames in 1601*, by F. K. & S. Hitching. This volume is an index giving about 19,650 references to surnames contained in the printed registers of 778 English parishes during the first years of the 17th Century.

## NECROLOGY.

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DR. WHARTON SINKLER, a member of this Society, died in Philadelphia, March 16th.

Dr. Sinkler was born in Philadelphia City, August 7, 1845, while his parents were visiting there. His parents were Charles Sinkler, of Eutawville, S. C., and Emily Sinkler, a daughter of the late Thomas I. Wharton, of Philadelphia. He received his early education at Gambier, Ohio, and Aiken, S. C. Later he entered South Carolina College, but left during his freshman year, when the institution was closed owing to the civil war. He served in the Confederate army during the war, with the 2d South Carolina cavalry.

At the close of the war he went to Philadelphia to study medicine and was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1868. He then entered into the practice of his profession in that city as a general practitioner, but, after several years, began to specialize in the study and treatment of nervous diseases.

He married Ella Brock, daughter of the late John Penn Brock, of Philadelphia, in 1872. Dr. Sinkler is survived by his widow, five sons, Charles, John P. B., S. Deas, Francis W. and Wharton, Jr., and two daughters, Julia and Ella Brock Sinkler. Brothers and sisters who survive him are Charles St. George Sinkler, of Eutawville, S. C.; Mrs. Charles B. Coxe, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Stevens, of Monck's Corner, S. C., and Miss Caroline Sinkler, of this city.

Dr. Sinkler was prominent in the medical profession of Philadelphia and throughout the country for more than twenty-five years. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and, after conducting a general practice for a number of years, devoted himself to the diseases affecting the nerves, in which he made his reputation. He was a member of many medical, charitable, literary and social organizations.



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*EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.*

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I and No. 4 of Vol. XI, are \$1.25 each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,  
South Carolina Historical Society,  
Charleston, S. C.





# The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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VOL. XI.

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## THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

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### II.

#### THE FAIRLAWN BARONY.

Next in order of date and importance to the Ashley Barony, or Signiory of St. Giles, was the Signiory of Fairlawn. Generally called Fairlawn Barony, it was properly a Signiory, as it was the grant to one of the Lords Proprietors of an estate, which constituted a Signiory in the hands of a Lord Proprietor.

The Colletons were the only family of the original Lords Proprietors who made their home and actually resided in the Province of South Carolina.

An account of the family was published in this Magazine in October, 1900.<sup>1</sup>

Sir John Colleton, the original Proprietor, died before the grant of the Signiory was issued and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Peter Colleton.

On 18<sup>th</sup> May, 1678, the Grand Council issued a warrant to Capt. Maurice Mathewes, Surveyor-General,<sup>2</sup>

“to admeasure and Lay out for S<sup>r</sup> Peter Colleton Barr<sup>t</sup>

“one of the Lords & Absolute Prop<sup>r</sup>” of this Province

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<sup>1</sup>S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag., Vol. I, p. 325.

<sup>2</sup>Printed Warranty Book, p. 155.

"Twelve thousand acres of Land as a Signiorie upon  
 "the Wando River & that Tract of Land called the  
 "Mulberry plantacon."

In March, 1673, Capt. Maurice Mathews had reported to the Grand Council that he had marked 12,000 acres of land for Lord Ashley,<sup>3</sup>

"on the first bluff bank upon the first Indian plantacon.  
 "on the right hand in the Western branch of the  
 "North river commonly called y<sup>e</sup> Mulberry tree."

This 12,000 acres was not granted to Lord Ashley, who took out his Signiory on Ashley River, and is evidently the same 12,000 acres as referred to in the warrant for Sir Peter Colleton. At that period Cooper River was frequently called Wando River.

The formal grant for the 12,000 acres, to Sir Peter Colleton, was issued 7<sup>th</sup> September, 1678.<sup>4</sup> For some reason the same tract appears on the record to have been twice regranted to him.

There is a grant dated 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1685<sup>5</sup> and another dated 12<sup>th</sup> February, 1688.<sup>6</sup>

Whence the name Fair Lawn was derived does not appear. It was so styled very early, for the grant of 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1685, is of

"a plantation or Plat of Ground commonly called or  
 "known by the name of Fair-lawns now in his possession containing 12,000 acres."

And the grant of 12<sup>th</sup> February, 1688, repeats the same designation. All the grants locate it as situate,

"on the Western Branch of the T in Cooper River."

And the last two grants specifically include

"all Cedar Land or Marsh land between it and the  
 "Western Branch of the T aforesaid."

<sup>3</sup>S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag., Vol. XI, p. 80.

<sup>4</sup>Office Secy. State, Vol. 38 (Proprietary Grants), pp. 10 and 11.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, p. 67.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, p. 68.

On 6<sup>th</sup> September, 1679, an additional grant was issued to Sir Peter Colleton for 4,423 acres on Cooper River, lying adjoining to and South of the Fair Lawn Signiory.<sup>7</sup>

The tract included in this last grant was afterwards known as "Mulberry," although it would appear, from what subsequently occurred in connection with the sale to Thomas Broughton, that the "first bluff bank," commonly called the "Mulberry tree," was within the lines of the Fair Lawn Signiory.

To what extent Sir Peter Colleton settled and cultivated his Signiory can be only guessed at. He died in 1694<sup>8</sup> and was succeeded in his Proprietorship and Signiory by his son, Sir John Colleton (the 3<sup>d</sup> Baronet), who was a minor at his father's death.

His daughter, Katherine Colleton, was the executrix of Sir Peter's will, and on the 13<sup>th</sup> November, 1694, she made an agreement with "Robert Ball, of Standford in the County "of Lincoln Yeoman," whereby Ball was to come to South Carolina and take possession of all the lands, plantations, slaves, stock, etc., of Sir Peter Colleton's estate, and make and transmit an inventory to Katherine Colleton "at the "now dwelling house of M<sup>r</sup> William Thornburgh of London merchant scituate on Tower Hill London," and was also to farm, cultivate and utilize all the same, transmitting the proceeds to Miss Colleton as executrix.<sup>9</sup>

Ball was to receive as compensation £30 stg. for making the inventory, etc., and thereafter £30 stg. per annum salary.

At that date, 1694, it would seem that Fair Lawn had been, settled with slaves, stock, etc., and was in condition for culture and utilization.

It is doubtful whether the large brick mansion, afterwards the residence on the Signiory, could have been constructed at that early date.

Ball seems to have continued in charge until 1702, for

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid, pp. 15 and 16.

<sup>8</sup>Probate Ct., Charleston, Bk. 1694-1704, p. 397. Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Peerage Baronetage," etc., states that Sir Peter died in 1679. This is a mistake, as his will was dated 12 January, 1693.

<sup>9</sup>Probate Ct., Charleston, Bk. 1694-1704, p. 23.

on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1702, Sir John Colleton executed an instrument declaring that Ball had been sent out by Katherine Colleton, but that he "S<sup>r</sup> John Colleton of Stratford in "the County of Essex Baronett," had now attained 21 years and annulling the power of attorney to Robert Ball, and constituting "S<sup>r</sup> Nathaniel Johnson of Carolina Knight," his representative to take charge of his interests in South Carolina.<sup>10</sup>

On 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1708, Sir John Colleton executed a conveyance to "Thomas Broughton of South Carolina in "America afores<sup>d</sup> Gent.:" of the tract of 4,423 acres granted to his father on 6<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1679, describing it as "on the "Westerne Branch of the T in Cooper river butting and "bounding East on said River or Western Branch of the "T the Cedar Land being reckoned into the quantity North "upon other lands of S<sup>r</sup> Peter Colleton West and South on "lands not taken up" \* \* \* "which said plantation is "now called or known by the name of the Mulberry Plantation."<sup>11</sup>

This constituted the Mulberry plantation, parts of which continued in the Broughton family for near two centuries.

There seems, however, to have been some mistake about the location of that same "bluff bank" commonly called the "Mulberry tree," which gave the name to the "Mulberry Plantation."

It seems to have been assumed by Thomas Broughton, that it was on the tract of 4,423 acres acquired by him, and after his purchase he placed his settlements upon it. This was a mistake, and he found that his settlements were really located on the extreme Southeastern part of the Fair Lawn Signiory.

On 17<sup>th</sup> May, 1712, Sir John Colleton and Thomas Broughton entered into an agreement of exchange. This agreement recites that "Coll: Thomas Broughton" had lately set up some erections and buildings on a part of "fair lawns plantation," adjoining to the plantation called the "Mulberry plantation," and Sir John Colleton transferred

<sup>10</sup>Prob. Ct., Charleston., Bk. 1694-1704, p. 397.

<sup>11</sup>Office Hist. Com., "Grant Bk. 1701-1712," p. 37.



to Col. Broughton 300 acres off that part of Fair Lawn; and in exchange Col. Broughton transferred to him 300 acres off the Northwest part of the Mulberry plantation, adjoining the Fair Lawn Signiory, Col. Broughton paying in addition £150, as representing the difference in value.<sup>12</sup>

This gave to Broughton the "bluff bank," on which his settlement was placed and on which his residence was later constructed (for many years commonly called Mulberry Castle), but not the low lands, suitable for rice culture lying between the high land of the 300 acres and the river. This low land was not taken off Fair Lawn until 1742, when by deed dated 16<sup>th</sup> March, 1742, the "Hon: John Colleton of Fair Lawn Barony," the son of Sir John Colleton conveyed to Nathaniel Broughton, son of Thomas Broughton, 211 acres, being the front of a certain tract of 300 acres, part of Fair Lawn Barony formerly conveyed by Sir John Colleton to the Hon. Thomas Broughton; the 211 acres bounding East and Northeast on the Western branch of Cooper River.<sup>13</sup>

Sir John Colleton had three sons, of whom two, John and Peter, made South Carolina their home.

John, the eldest son, generally styled as the "Honorable John Colleton," lived at Fair Lawn. In the documents signed by him, describing himself as "of Fair Lawn," and to him is probably due the extensive construction that once existed on the Barony. His granddaughter, Mrs. Graves, in the pamphlet, mentioned in the above mentioned article on the Colleton Family, expressly states that the mansion on the place, in which she was born, had been built by her grandfather, and adds,

"This mansion as it was for a family residence was  
"of course very magnificent and of such great extent  
"that when the British troops made a rapid retreat  
"after the battle of the Eutaw Springs on reaching it  
"they rallied under the shelter of the buildings."

The ruins of the old Fair Lawn residence do indicate an extent and style of construction not likely to have been

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<sup>12</sup>Office Hist. Com<sup>n</sup>, "Grant Bk. 1701-1714," p. 250.

<sup>13</sup>M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. Y., p. 420.

undertaken, save by one who actually made the place his residence.

As one of the wealthiest land and slave owners in the Province, it was entirely within his capacity, and the circumstances would corroborate Mrs. Graves' recollection as to the date of construction.

To his son, Peter, Sir John Colleton had given the Barony on Colleton Neck in Beaufort County, called the Devils Elbow Barony. Peter, however, purchased a plantation of about 300 acres, called "Epsom," lying on Biggon Creek, adjoining the Fair Lawn Signiory to the Northeast. Peter died unmarried, in the lifetime of his brother, and the Devils Elbow Barony (presumably under his will) seems to have gone to his brother John, whilst the "Epsom" plantation he devised to his brother Robert.

The Hon. John Colleton died in 1751, before his father, leaving a widow, who did not long survive him, dying in the Autumn of the same year, 1751, and as there appears to be no family graveyard on Fair Lawn, they were both probably interred at the Parish Church of St. John Berkeley, commonly called Biggon Church, which is not far from Fair Lawn.

Sir John Colleton, 3<sup>d</sup> Baronet, died in 1754, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John Colleton, 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet, the son of the Honorable John Colleton.

This last Sir John also lived in South Carolina and made Fair Lawn his home. During his life a considerable portion of the Barony was sold off. The Barony, at the death of the Honorable John Colleton was intact in its dimensions, with the exception of the 511 acres transferred to the Broughtons and for which 300 acres of the Mulberry plantation had been added to the Barony.

Sir John Colleton, the 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet, made the following transfers:

On 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1767, to Mary Broughton, 988 acres on the river front, adjoining the 511 acres transferred to Thomas and Nathaniel Broughton.<sup>14</sup> In the deed this 988

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<sup>14</sup>M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. B. No. 6, p. 411.

acres is styled "Exeter" plantation, by which name it has ever since been known.

On the same day, 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1767, to Sedgewick Lewis, 1,000 acres on the river front, adjoining Exeter to the North.<sup>15</sup> At the time of sale this 1,000 acres is stated to be known as the "Little Landing," but after passing into Lewis' hands it acquired the name of Lewisfield, which it has ever since retained. Thro' intermarriage, the place subsequently passed into the Simons family, in whose possession it continued for many many years.

On 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1769, to John Mitchell, of Salisbury, North Carolina, he conveyed 1,004 acres not situate on the water front, but bounding to the East on the public road to Moncks Corner.<sup>16</sup> John Mitchell died in 1784, leaving two sons, John Mitchell and William Nisbet Mitchell.<sup>17</sup> By his will he leaves his plantation, which he styles "Fairfield," to his son John; and this latter John, who died in 1800,<sup>18</sup> left the Fairfield plantation to his son William, with remainder over to his brother William Nisbet Mitchell, should his son die before 21 years of age, without children. The child must have so died, as we find William Nisbet Mitchell in possession of the whole, which at his death appears to have been divided into two plantations, one called by the original name of Fairfield,<sup>19</sup> containing some 470 acres, and the other of some 521 acres, on which William Nisbet Mitchell lived, called Castle Ruin and Bamboretta.<sup>20</sup> It is possible the plantation had been divided in the life time of the first John Mitchell and the "Castle Ruin" part then given to William Nisbet Mitchell.

This William Nisbet Mitchell directs, in his Will on record,<sup>21</sup> that the burial ground at Fairfield, in which his brother and his children were buried, and in which his own body was to be deposited, should, by his executors, be enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

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<sup>15</sup>Ibid Bk. H. 3, p. 70.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid, Bk. C. 4, p. 40.

<sup>17</sup>Probate Court, Charleston, Bk. A., p. 365.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid, Bk. C., p. 659.

<sup>19</sup>M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. A. 10, p. 23.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid, Bk. X. 9, p. 67.

<sup>21</sup>Probate Ct., Charleston, Bk. G., p. 1.

This is all the reference to his burial that appears in his Will; but the late Dr. J. B. Irving, in his sketch, entitled "A Day on Cooper River," published in 1842, states that Mitchell left another Will which owing to some defects was not allowed to stand, but which was for some time preserved as a curiosity, by a gentleman of St. John's Parish, and which Dr. Irving had seen.

In this Will he directed his body to be burned in an iron coffin, purchased by himself for the purpose in his life time. His remains, he directed to be placed in this coffin above ground, in the woods on two brick piles, with brick enclosures around it. His funeral pyre was ordered to consist of alternate layers of light-wood and hickory, "twelve feet long so that it should burn fiercely," and the neighborhood were to be entertained in festivity, when the burning took place. His directions were complied with. His coffin was placed in the pine land near his former residence, about two miles West of the 28-mile stone, on the Moncks Corner road. There the body was consumed to ashes, in the coffin which was then properly secured and locked, and the key thrown in the middle of Cooper River.

Dr. Irving adds:

"The spot is well chosen, being a very secluded one, and not altogether destitute of romantic interest. In the early spring the wild violet and the jessamine bloom around it. At the period of my visit to it these little flowers were all wet with the morning dew—in tears and sorrow as it were for one who chose that his final resting place on earth, should be far from the haunts of men, and that nature should be his only mourner."

Sir John also sold to John Giles, some time prior to 1777, a tract of 514 acres fronting on the public road to Moncks Corner.<sup>21</sup>

Sir John Colleton, 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet, married first Anne Fulford, daughter of Frances Fulford, of Great Fulford, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Louisa Carolina. His marriage to Anne Fulford, having been dissolved by Act of

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<sup>21</sup>M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. U. 7, p. 291.



Parliament, he married in 1774, Jane Mutter, and died in September, 1777, at Fair Lawn, and was interred at Biggon Church. By his will he left all his property to his daughter, Louisa Carolina.

Miss Louisa Carolina Colleton, married Capt. (afterwards Admiral) Richard Graves, of the British Navy, and during her lifetime the sale and breaking up of the Barony took place; although the final sales of the last of it were not had until after her death.

The following sales were made by Admiral Graves and his wife, viz:

1<sup>st</sup> Novr., 1815, to A. C. Mazyck<sup>22</sup> 260 acres.

26<sup>th</sup> Mch., 1816, to M. W. Smith<sup>23</sup> 416 acres.

Under a family arrangement the estate had been transferred to Samuel Colleton Graves, the son of Admiral and Mrs. Graves, and he made sales as follows:

2<sup>d</sup> May, 1818, to John White<sup>24</sup> 530 acres.

2<sup>d</sup> May, 1818, to Keating Simons<sup>25</sup> 576 acres.

17<sup>th</sup> Mch., 1821, to John White, the tract called Gippy Swamp<sup>26</sup> 1,875 acres.

5<sup>th</sup> Febry., 1822, to Samuel G. Barker, Trustee, the tract called the "Old House"<sup>27</sup> 2,144 acres

Samuel Colleton Graves died in 1823, and after his death, Mrs. Graves' property was liquidated under proceedings in court, and on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 1839, the Master in Equity conveyed to John H. Dawson<sup>28</sup> the tract called "Stony Landing" containing 2,319 acres. This tract was so called from the name of the landing, which was at the point on Biggon Creek where the road to the "Congarees" began, and which road crossed the main public road at Moncks corner. This landing, being at practically the head of navigation on Cooper River, supplies, etc., etc., intended for the interior, were frequently carried by water

<sup>22</sup>M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. X. 8, p. 14.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid, Bk. S. 8, p. 57.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid, Bk. F. 9, p. 238.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid, Bk. B. 9, p. 52.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid, Bk. F. 9, p. 441.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid, Bk. H. 9, p. 221.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid, Bk. A. 11, p. 331.

to this landing and thence up the Congaree road. The landing was denominated "stony" for the reason that the marl underlying the surface of the ground at that point plainly crops out near the surface.

The late Professor F. A. Porcher, in a description of the "Upper Beat of St. John's Berkeley," published in the transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina for 1906, spells the name as "Stoney" landing, but this is a mistake, it should be "Stony."

About the same time the small remains of the Barony, viz: the pine land on Black Tom's swamp, West of the land sold to John Mitchell, and the 300 acres pine land exchanged by Thomas Broughton, appear also to have been sold.

Of the old Fair Lawn residence the merest ruins remain. An account of its destruction by the British, during the Revolutionary war, is given in the Article in this magazine for October, 1900. There is an error in that article, where it is stated (on p. 334) that the land near to and including the village of Pinopolis is on the original Barony. Pinopolis is some distance away to the North, and is on no part of Fair Lawn Barony.

The map published with this sketch of the history of the Fair Lawn Signiory is made up so as to show the lines of the original grant and its location with respect to surrounding places, and the approximate lines of the subdivisions made of the Barony.

## CANTEY FAMILY.\*

Joseph S. Ames.

The Cantey family of South Carolina is undoubtedly of Irish descent; but nothing is known of its early history.<sup>1</sup> In the 17th century several members of the family emigrated to Barbados; and one branch came from there to South Carolina. The first of the name to make this move was George Cantey,<sup>2</sup> who came in the "first fleet" in the spring of 1670; and a few years later he "imported" his father Teige Cantey. So far as is known, all the widely separated branches of the family in America descend from this single head, Teige Cantey.

In Hotten's "*Emigrants, etc.*," there is reference to a Mrs. Hellen Cantey, who was living in Barbados in 1680; but her connection with Teige is not known.

Through the whole history of South Carolina members of this family have done distinguished service, both in Church and State. They were vestrymen or founders of St. James' Goose Creek, of St. George's, of St. Mark's and of St. Stephen's. They were members of the Commons in Assembly almost continuously from 1696 to 1775. One after the other, William Cantey, of Dorchester; his nephew, John Cantey, of Goose Creek; James Cantey and Joseph Cantey, sons of William; were Captains of the provincial forces and took part in nearly all the campaigns; John Cantey of Pine Tree Hill, Samuel Cantey and his brother

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\*In compiling this genealogy I have had at every point the invaluable assistance of the suggestions and advice of D. E. Huger Smith, Esq., and of the skill of Miss Mabel L. Webber in searching for records. Without their help this paper would never have been written. The sections devoted to Elizabeth (Cantey) Elmes and her children were compiled by M. Alston Read, Esq.

<sup>1</sup>Mrs. Alice Stopford Green, in her recent book, "The Making of Ireland and its Undoing, 1500-1600," p. 360, et seq., refers to the O'Kainti family as one of the clans of bards to whom was entrusted the sacred duty of transmitting the history of the people from generation to generation.

<sup>2</sup>In an editorial note by Langdon Cheves, Esq., in the "Shaftesbury Papers," it is said that he was a passenger on the "Carolina"; but his name does not appear in the lists of those sailing from the Downs.

John of St. Mark's, and others, were in Lyttleton's campaign of 1759-60 against the Cherokees; and practically all the men of the family able to bear arms took an active part in the Revolution. Since then, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War and in the late war between the States, their names are to be found among the troops furnished by their State. Further, it may be noted that three of the most distinguished soldiers of South Carolina in the Revolution, Richardson, Sumter and Hampton, married daughters of the family.

## I.

## Teige Cantey of Ashley River.

## I.

Teige Cantey and his wife Elizabeth were brought to the first settlement on the Ashley River by their son George, as appears from a warrant issued to the latter, July 6, 1695.<sup>1</sup> In the inventory of Teige's estate there is an item, "Left in the hands of M<sup>r</sup> Hooker in y<sup>e</sup> Isleland of Barbados in ready money."; so it is probable that he came directly from Barbados; and the first record of his being in South Carolina is on Aug. 24, 1672,<sup>2</sup> when he received a grant of 24 acres, adjacent to the grant previously made his son George. On June 15, 1678,<sup>3</sup> he received a further grant of 550 acres "in some convenient place;" but he died within the following year. His will is dated Sept. 21, 1678,<sup>4</sup> and the inventory of his estate was filed on May 3, 1679.<sup>5</sup> In his will he names his wife Elizabeth as his executrix, and the instrument is witnessed by John Stork, John Donnoho and Ralph Marshall. He calls himself "Teige Cantey of Ashley River," and leaves bequests to his two daughters, Mary Smericke and Catherine Manely; his two sons, George and William (the latter having then no issue); his grandson, Francis Smericke "when 21;" and his grandson, John Cantey, son of George, "when 21." It is evident from the

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<sup>1</sup>Historical Commission, Columbia, "Book 1672-92," p. 86.

<sup>2</sup>Ib'd, p. 19.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, p. 131.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p. 59-60.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, p. 61.



will that George was the elder son; and it seems clear that all four of his children were living at the time in South Carolina.\*

It is, of course, extremely probable that the Teige Cantey, noted in a grant of Sept. 5, 1674, as dead, was also a son, who, in that case, probably died without issue.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

2. i George Cantey d. after 1714, m. before 1671, Martha.....

3. ii William Cantey d. about 1716, m. Jane .....

iii Mary Cantey d. after 1678, m. ....Smericke.\*

Issue: i Francis, living 1678.

Possibly others.

iv Catherine Cantey d. after 1678, m.....Manely.\*

Issue: Unknown, if any.

v Teige Cantey<sup>7</sup> d. before Sept. 5, 1674.

The inventory of Teige Cantey's estate, with its bill of expenses for wine and rum in connection with a funeral, would seem plainly to indicate that the family was of Irish descent.

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods Chattles Debts rights and Creditts w<sup>ch</sup> were and did belong unto Teige Cantey late of this Colloney Deceased and w<sup>ch</sup> were shewed and declared by his Executrix taken and appraized the third day of May in the yeare of our Lord 1679 by the Ptyes whose names are hereunder written as ffollows

#### Beddin:

	lb	S	d
Inprimus one ffether bedd Red Rugg 2 blanckitts one			
Bolster and three pillows att.....	05:	00:	00
Three browne holland sheets .....	01:	00:	00
Three pillow bears .....	00:	03:	00
one sett of Curtaines and vallence .....	00:	15:	00
one old bedd ticke .....	00:	02:	00

\*He leaves them "one calfe the next that shall fall of the black cow," etc., etc.

<sup>7</sup>On this date reference is made to "Teague Cantey, deceased," in a grant to Mrs. Joan Carver. "Warrants for Lands in South Carolina," 1672-1679, p. 86.

\*Query: can these names be the same as Smethwick and Mauley, which appear in the early records?

*Notes.* In several papers the name of Teige Cantey is spelled "Teague," which is evidently simply the phonetic way. "Teige" is a proper name occurring frequently in Irish families.

## Table' lyninge'

one ozenbrigge' table' Cloath and six Napkins .....	00: 10: 00
Two Diaper Napkins and one diaper towell .....	00: 07: 00
one' pantadoe Carpett sloath .....	00: 04: 00

## Pewter

Three' new pewter dishes .....	00: 15: 00
Two new plates two new porringers one' new bassin one' new tankard and five' new spoones .....	00: 16: 00
Three' old pewter dishis six pewter plates two old bassins one old tankard three old porringers one sauzer and five' spoones .....	00: 18: 00
one' Chamber pott .....	00: 04: 00

## Brass

one brass mortar and pestill one' brass bassin.....	00: 05: 06
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## Copper:

one' Copper Skimer .....	00: 01: 00
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## Tinn

Two Tynn pans and one Tynn funnell.....	00 02 06
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## Iron ware:

Three' Iron potts and potthookes two pare of hangers & one' Kettle .....	02: 00: 00
one frying pan one spitt one' pare' of Tonges one' flesh hooke .....	00: 08: 00
one box smothin Iron and two heaters .....	00: 04: 00
Two single' smothin Irons .....	00: 03: 00
Two broad hoes six narrow hoes two pitching axes one' large Iron Chaine' two botle' rings.....	01: 10: 00
Two Chests w <sup>th</sup> lockes boys and hinges .....	01: 04: 00
one spinning wheele .....	00: 07: 00

## Negroes

one' sicke Dropsecall deceased Negro woman.....	02 00 00
one' Negro boy two yeares old .....	05: 00: 00

## Cattle:'

Two Cowes one' heifer Calfe' and one' bull of 15 months old .....	17: 00: 00
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## Debts owing to the Deceased:

from M <sup>r</sup> Oldys and M <sup>rs</sup> : Carner twenty bushells of Corne .....	02: 10: 00
--	------------

Left in the' hands of Mr: Hooker: in y <sup>e</sup> Isleland of Bar- bados in ready money .....	68: 11: 00
--	------------

The' pticulars was taken and appraised by us the' day and  
yeare' above' written as wittnes our hands

Ralph: Marshall

the marke' of  
John) Sullivan

## Debts owing by the Deceased

	£	S	d
To Doctor Bodett .....	01	00	00
To M <sup>r</sup> : Midwinter .....	00	06	00
To John Dunohoe .....	00	11	11

## To the Secretary

## ffunerall Expences

To three gall of wine .....	00	09	00
To three gall and a halfe of. Rum.....	00	14	00
ffor board for the Coffin .....	00	03	00
	01	06	00

## 2.

## George Cantey of Berkley.

## I. I.

George Cantey, son of Teige Cantey, was one of the passengers by "the first fleet," sailing from Barbados and reaching South Carolina in March 1670<sup>1</sup>. His name appears on Mar. 22, 1670-71, as a freeholder;<sup>2</sup> and on June 18, 1672, he is mentioned as liable for military service "with two men able to bear arms."<sup>3</sup> He received an allotment of land in the first settlement, on the West bank of the Ashley River,<sup>4</sup> and later in the new one, where the City of Charleston now is.<sup>5</sup> He was granted land at various times in Berkeley County, on the North side of the Ashley, one grant, Feb. 8, 1704, being of 1,000 acres;<sup>6</sup> and he seems to have left Charleston at an early period and settled on these plantations.

Soon after his arrival he sent for his father and had him join him, probably in 1672. The last reference to him we have is in a deed of gift of "George Cantey, senior" to his granddaughter Martha Ladson, April 2, 1714.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Shaftsbury Papers. S. C. Hist. Soc. Coll 5, pp. 271, 340, 356.

(In some of these references Teige and George are confused.)

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Jl. of Grand Council, 1671-1680," p. 36.

<sup>4</sup>See "Culpepper's draught of Ashley River," made about July-Aug., 1671; frontispiece of Vol. 5. S. C. Hist. Soc. Coll., or Charleston Year Book, 1883

<sup>5</sup>Hist. Commission, Columbia, "Bk. 1672-92," p. 124.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, pp. 52; "Reg. Rec. Bk. 2," p. 88; Memorial Books 2, 3 and 4; M. C. O., Charleston, Y., p. 20.

<sup>7</sup>Charleston P. C., 1714-17. Misc.

He was a member of the jury, July 1692;<sup>8</sup> an assessor for the North side of the Ashley in 1703;<sup>9</sup> a member of the Commons for Berkley in 1703 and 1704<sup>10</sup>; and a Vestryman of St. James's, Goose Creek, in 1707.<sup>11</sup>

As appears from various grants and deeds, the name of George Cantey's wife was Martha;<sup>12</sup> and the names of four children are known,<sup>13</sup> there being no reason to suppose that there were any others.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

4. i John Cantey b. about 1675, d. 1724, m. (1) .....;  
(2) Ann .....
5. ii William Cantey b. ...., d. 1729, m. before Nov.,  
1703, Arabella Oldys.
6. iii Sendiniah Cantey b. ...., d. 1740, Dec. 9, m.  
James Boswood.
7. iv Elizabeth Cantey b. ...., d. ...., m. 1692,  
Sept., Thomas Elmes.

### 3.

Capt. William Cantey of Dorchester.

#### I. 2.

William Cantey, son of Teige Cantey, was, like his elder brother, George, one of the early settlers of South Carolina. The earliest grant to him was on June 1, 1679,<sup>1</sup> when he is described as "one of the free persons of this province." Other grants followed in 1682, and 1713.<sup>2</sup>

He was placed in command of one of the military companies at an early date, as appears from the records of the

<sup>8</sup>"Jl. of Grand Council, Apr. 11, 1692-Sept. 26, 1692," p. 46.

<sup>9</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 222.

<sup>10</sup>Jl. of Commons, Hist. Comm., Columbia.

<sup>11</sup>Dalcho's "Historical Account of the P. E. Church in South Carolina," p. 245.

<sup>12</sup>Memorial Bk. 2, p. 67, etc. (Earliest date, 1674; latest, 1708.)

<sup>13</sup>"son John," will of Teige Cantey;

"son William," Mem. Bk. 2, p. 67, etc.;

"dau. Sendiniah Boswood" and "son-in-law James Boswood;" ib.;

"dau. Elizabeth;" marriage license with Thomas Elmes, Sept. 2, 1692. Court of Ordinary, 1672-1692, p. 492. Hist. Comm., Columbia.

<sup>1</sup>Hist. Comm., Columbia, "Bk. 1672-92," p. 163.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, Reg. Rec. Bk. 2, p. 170; Mem. Bk. 3, p. 181.



Assembly of 1703, of which he was a member, being enrolled as "Capt. William Cantey." He was also a member of Assembly for Berkeley, in the years 1696, 1697 and 1704.<sup>4</sup> In the attack on the City of Charleston by the French and Spaniards, in Sept. 1706, he commanded a company, which, with Capt. Fenwicke's, signally defeated and routed the enemy,<sup>5</sup> at Hobcaw in Christ Church Parish.

He died about 1716, as his widow Jane Cantey, in a petition<sup>6</sup> for the division of his estate, July 15, 1724, says that he had died about nine years before and that his will had been lost. She also says that the eldest son, James, was not of age at the time of his father's death, but was at the date of her petition, and she refers to five other children, but not by name. Accordingly a commission, consisting of Hon. Ralph Izard, Walter Izard, James Waring, Richard Butler and Gelson Clapp, was appointed to divide his property, consisting of 22 slaves; and they made their report Feb. 12, 1725,<sup>7</sup> having divided the slaves between Mrs. Jane Cantey, James Cantey, Samuel Cantey, Joseph Cantey, Joseph White, Capt. Wm. Bellinger and James McCloglin.

In the will of Richard Baker,<sup>8</sup> written Jan. 8, 1697-8 and proved July 24, 1698, he mentions his wife Elizabeth, several children, his "son-in-law William Cantey," (called also "son"), and "son" John Pamor [Palmer?]. No reference is made to a daughter Jane. It appears then that either William Cantey married Jane Baker, or, Richard Baker married Elizabeth Cantey, widow of Teige.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

8. i James Cantey b. before 1703, d. 1735, m. 1723,  
July 24, Elizabeth Stevens.

9. ii Joseph Cantey b. before 1704, d. 1763, Jan 23, m.  
Mary .....

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, JI. of Commons; see also Charleston P. C., "1687-1710," p. 55, "Capt. Wm. Cantey" appointed appraiser of estate of Benj. Blanchard, May 20, 1702.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, JI. of Commons.

<sup>6</sup>S. C. Gazette, June 2, 1766, reprint of extract of the Boston News Letter of Oct. 7-Oct. 14, 1706, No. 130. See also Carroll's Historical Collections, Vol. I, pp. 161, 162.

<sup>7</sup>Charleston P. C., 1724-25, pp. 11, 58.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid, 1729-31, p. 123; see also P. C. 1722-26; pp. 253, 254.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid, 1687-1710, Misc. Vol. Richard Baker was an Assistant Judge in 1692 and a Member of Assembly in 1696.

10. iii Samuel Cantey b. after 1704, d. before Feb. 19,  
1762, m. Ann .....  
iv Mary Cantey<sup>9</sup> b. ...., d. before Dec. 15, 1724,  
m. Capt. William Bellinger.  
v ..... Cantey, ..... m. Joseph White.  
vi ..... Cantey, ..... m. James McCloglin.

## 4.

Capt. John Cantey of Goose Creek.

## I. I. I.

John Cantey, son of George and Martha Cantey, was, according to the statement of his grandson, John Peyre,<sup>1</sup> "the third white male child" born in the settlement at Charlestown; and he certainly was born before Sept. 21, 1678, the date of his grandfather's will. His own will was written May 19, 1724,<sup>2</sup> (although no copy now exists); and he died before April, 1725.<sup>3</sup> He was married twice; the name of his first wife is not known; that of the second was Ann.<sup>4</sup>

He received numerous grants in St. George's Parish and elsewhere, and was prominent in the civil, religious and military life of the new country. In 1706 and 1713 he was a member of Assembly, and in 1714 he was elected but re-

<sup>9</sup>Capt. William Bellinger administered the estate of his wife, Mary, Dec. 15, 1724. Charleston P. C., 1724-25, p. 72.

<sup>1</sup>"The Peyre Book," now in the possession of John Peyre Thomas, Jr., Esq., Columbia, S. C.

<sup>2</sup>Memorial Book 3, p. 191.

<sup>3</sup>Joseph J. Child (wife Mary) in his will, May 12, 1715, names his "brother, John Cantey," as his executor; but when the will is proved, April 9, 1725, the latter is dead. Charleston P. C., 1724-25, pp. 138-140.

<sup>4</sup>On Oct. 2, 1736, Martha Diston, Mary Cantey and John Stevens, who intermarried with Elizabeth Cantey, daughters of John Cantey and co-heirs of their brother, Epaphroditus Cantey, of Berkeley, dec., deed to Charles Cantey, 200 acres, etc. Charleston M. C. O., Z, p. 178. In the Peyre Book, Charles and Sarah Cantey are entered as the children of John and Ann Cantey. It follows that John Cantey was married twice; and also that by Oct., 1736, there was no direct male issue of the first marriage living; but it is possible that there were other children than those named, by both marriages. Ann Cantey, possibly the widow of Capt. John, was a witness for the wills of members of the Diston family, in the year 1743. Charleston P. C., 1747-52.

refused to serve.<sup>5</sup> In 1715, 1716 and 1719 he was a tax commissioner for English Santee.<sup>6</sup> In 1707 he was a vestryman of St. James's, Goose Creek; and in 1717 he was a commissioner for building St. George's Church.<sup>7</sup> He was a Captain of the militia, and took part in several Indian campaigns; in March, 1712-3, he was in the second expedition against the Tuscaroras, under Col. Moore;<sup>8</sup> and in 1715-16 he was with Capt. Chicken in the campaign against the Yemassee.<sup>9</sup> In 1717 he was a commissioner for inspecting Rangers for the Western range; and in 1718 he was designated to furnish supplies for the men going against the Cherokees.<sup>10</sup>

Issue<sup>11</sup>: First wife; order of birth not known.

- i John Cantey, will dated 1729, July 18; d. before 1736, and no male issue living at that date.
- ii George Cantey d. before 1736, and at that date had no living male issue. The last record of him is in Feb., 1724.
- iii Epaphroditus Cantey d. before Oct. 1737, and at that date had no living male issue. He was living in 1733.
- II. iv Martha Cantey, will dated 1743, Nov. 19, proved 1752, Mar. 28; m. 1719, Jan. 16, Charles Diston.
- 12. v Elizabeth Cantey d. before Oct. 1736; m. John Stevens.
- vi Mary Cantey, unm. in Oct. 1736.

Second wife.

- 13. vii Charles Cantey b. 1718, d. 1780, Oct. 10; m. (1), before Oct. 1746, Harriet Drake, (2) about 1759, Ann Drake.

<sup>5</sup>Jl. of Commons, Columbia.

<sup>6</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 2, pp. 628, 667, Vol. 3, p. 72.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid, Vol. 3, p. 10; Dalcho, loc. cit., pp. 245 and 346.

<sup>8</sup>S. C. Hist. Mag. X, pp. 37, 38.

<sup>9</sup>Charleston Year Book, 1894, p. 326, et seq.

<sup>10</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 3, pp. 25, 34.

<sup>11</sup>See note <sup>4</sup>. John Cantey, Jr., is called "brother" in will of Charles Diston, (who married Martha Cantey), March 28, 1725 (Charleston P. C., 1729-31, p. 420). The date of his will is found in Memorial Book 3, p. 191.

George Cantey is referred to in will of Charles Diston as uncle of his son. In Feb., 1724, he is witness for a deed of James Cantey. Charleston M. C. O., D. 269.

14. viii Sarah Cantey b. 1720, Mar. 29; d. 1771, Dec. 24;  
m. 1747, Samuel Peyre.

## 5.

## William Cantey of Craven.

## I. I. 2.

William Cantey, son of George and Martha Cantey, is referred to in the early records as William Cantey, Jr., or as William Cantey of Craven. He died intestate; and his estate was administered in Oct. 1729.<sup>1</sup> He married, before Nov. 1703, Arabella Oldys,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Joseph Oldys;<sup>3</sup> but it is not known whether she was the mother of his children, or not.

He was a tax commissioner for English Santee in 1715,<sup>4</sup> and was the owner of extensive plantations.

Issue:<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., 1721-31, p. 206.

<sup>2</sup>Columbia, Reg. Rec. Bk. F, pp. 7 and 8.

<sup>3</sup>Joseph Oldys was Deputy-Secretary of the Province, in 1688 and also Deputy-Register. S. C. Hist. Mag., V, p. 227; "Jl. of Grand Council, 1671-1680," p. 13. George Cantey was the executor of his estate, July 15, 1692.

<sup>4</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 628.

<sup>5</sup>Josiah Cantey is called "son and heir" of William Cantey in a deed of March 20, 1731. Charleston M. C. O. N. 1. (See also M. C. O., H, p. 121.) The evidence as to William Cantey having had the other three children, as stated above, is indirect, but, in the opinion of the writer, conclusive. It is as follows:

a. There are three William Canteys definitely known as of this generation: 1. William, son of Josiah, b. 1732, see 27; 2. William, son of Capt. James, b. about 1726, see 23; 3. William, son of Samuel, b. 1733, see 10. In the deed referred to above, of March 20, 1731, William Cantey is referred to as "senior," and there is a William Cantey, who was certainly married before the summer of 1747, see 16. For these reasons and others given below it seems that there was a 4th William Cantey, son of William Cantey, Senior.

b. Capt. John Cantey died in 1724 or 5, and his son, John, was dead by 1736; but there was a John Cantey (later known as "of Pine Tree Hill") who was married by 1749. He could not have been a son of Capt. James, or of Capt. Joseph; for the names of all their children are known; he may have been a son of Samuel (see 10), but it is much more probable that he was a son of William Cantey of Craven, as will appear below.

c. Mary Cantey married on Oct. 11, 1738, so she was born probably in or before 1722. The only Mary Canteys definitely identified are: 1. Mary, dau. of Capt. John, who was certainly unmarried in 1736, see 4; 2. Mary, dau. of Capt. James, who was certainly not born until after 1724, see 8; 3. Mary, dau. of Capt. Joseph, whose life is well



15. i Josiah Cantey b. before 1708, d. 1773; m. (1)  
1731, Oct. 3, Elizabeth Boswood, (2) Susannah  
-----  
16. ii William Cantey, m. before 1748, Elizabeth.....  
17. iii John Cantey d. 1792, m. 1749, Mary McGirt.  
18. iv Mary Cantey, m. 1738, Oct. 11, Richard Richardson

## 6.

## Sendiniah Cantey.

## I. I. 3.

Sendiniah Cantey, daughter of George and Martha Cantey, died Dec. 9, 1740, (St. Andrew's Parish Register). She married James Boswood.<sup>1</sup>

Issue: All that are known.

- i William Boswood.
- ii Elizabeth Boswood.<sup>2</sup>

known, see 27. If Samuel Cantey had a daughter, Mary, she must have been born after 1725, see 10. Therefore, it seems that this Mary, who was married in 1738, must have been a daughter of William Cantey, of Craven.

d. Richard Richardson, husband of Mary Cantey, was named by Josiah Cantey as his executor.

e. Josiah, William and John Cantey and Richard Richardson were associated in many ways:

1. William and John Cantey are executors of Richard Middleton, 1750. Charleston P. C., 1747-52, p. 382.
2. William Cantey and Richard Richardson are executors of John Scott, 1751. Charleston P. C., 1752-56, p. 533.
3. Josiah and William Cantey are witnesses for a deed of John Cantey, 1754. Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, p. 168.
4. William and John Cantey evidently lived near each other, for the children of both families were baptized within the same week, 1753, Dec., in Prince Frederick Parish.
5. When St. Mark's Parish was organized, in 1757, Richard Richardson, William and John Cantey and James McGirt (father-in-law of John Cantey) were four of the Commissioners.

See also 15, 16, 17 and 18.

It seems fair to conclude, therefore, that William, John and Mary Cantey were of the same family with Josiah.

<sup>1</sup>Called son-in-law by George Cantey in deed, Sept., 1708. Mem. Bk. 2, p. 67.

James Boswood, Sen., d Feb. 25, 1730 / [31]. St. Andrew's Reg.

<sup>2</sup>An Elizabeth Boswood married, in 1731, Josiah Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven. See 15.

- iii Mary Boswood,<sup>3</sup> m. Thomas Mell.  
 ? iv James Boswood.  
 [? v. Sendiniah Boswood, m. Thomas Wood, Feb. 3,  
 1735; She d. 1739, St. A. Reg.—Editor.]

## 7.

Elizabeth Cantey.\*

## I. I. 4.

Elizabeth Cantey, daughter of George and Martha Cantey, married,<sup>1</sup> in Sept. 1692, Thomas Elmes, planter. But few items in regard to him have been recovered: He was a witness to the will of Paul Parker, 17 Sept., 1690;<sup>2</sup> and was appointed administrator<sup>3</sup> of the estate of Job Bishop, 31 March, 1693, by Gov. Philip Ludwell, his bondsmen being Thos. Rose and Nicholas Marden. Job Bishop left half of his estate to his daughter "Mary Bishop," and the other half to "William Elmes," but nothing shows what was the relationship between the parties, if any; Thomas Elmes witnessed the will. Elmes' own will,<sup>4</sup> dated Jan. 24, 1723-4, and proved Jan 15, 1724-5, mentions wife Elizabeth, eldest son Thomas Elmes (under 21), son Samuel Elmes, daughter Martha Ladson, (to whom slaves and stock, given "her instead of a persall of land left her by her grandfather"), daughter Mary Green, daughter Margaret Smith, daughter Sarah Elmes (under 16); executors, wife Elizabeth, sons-in-law William Ladson and Emanuel Smith, brother-in-law James Boswood. Elizabeth Elmes, widow, and Wm. Ladson qualified, Jan. 15, 1724-5; James Boswood renounced.

Issue: As named in father's will.

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<sup>3</sup>James Boswood and wife, Sindinah, deed of gift to well beloved son, Thomas Mell and wife, Mary, Nov. 26, 1730. Charleston M. C. O., J. 184.

\*These notes concerning Elizabeth Cantey and her children were compiled by M. Alston Read, Esq., (July 14, 1910).

<sup>1</sup>Marriage Bond, 2 Sept., 1692. Ct. Ord., 1672-92, p. 492.

<sup>2</sup>Ct. Ord., Bk. 1672-92.

<sup>3</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1692-93, pp. 29 and 37.

<sup>4</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1724-25, p. 95.

19. i Thomas Elmes (eldest son, b. 1703, or later), m. Anna Hasford.<sup>6</sup>
- ii Samuel Elmes (born 1704, or later), d.<sup>6</sup> 1757, no issue.
20. iii Martha Elmes (b. 1698, or earlier),<sup>7</sup> d. Nov....., 1750; m.<sup>8</sup> before 1714, William Ladson.
21. iv Mary Elmes b. about 1703, m.,<sup>9</sup> (1) 27 Nov., 1719, John Green,<sup>10</sup> (2) ..... Bailey, (3)<sup>11</sup> William Fishburn.
22. v Margaret Elmes, b. about 1705, d. after Jan. 24, 1723-4 and before Aug. 1744; m.<sup>12</sup> Feb. 1721, Emanuel Smith.
- vi Sarah Elmes b. 1707, or later; under 16 in 1723-4.<sup>13</sup>

## 8.

Capt. James Cantey of Ashley Ferry.

## I. 2. I.

James Cantey, eldest son of Capt. William and Jane Cantey, was not of age when his father died, about 1716, but was 21 by July 1724;<sup>1</sup> so he was born before 1703. On July 24, 1723 (St. Andrew's Parish Register), he married Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of John and Abigail (Lord)

<sup>6</sup>Deed of Dec. 18, 1747. Charleston M. C. O., E. E., p. 55; and will of Samuel Elmes. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.

<sup>9</sup>Will dated 14 Nov., 1757, proved 9 Dec., 1757. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.

<sup>10</sup>"Martha Ladson. Widow, buried Nov. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1750." St. Andrew's Register.

<sup>8</sup>Deed of Gift of grandfather Geo. Cantey, April 2, 1714. Charleston P. C., 1714-17, Misc. Rec. and will of Tho<sup>s</sup> Elmes, mentions *son-in-law*, William Ladson (see above).

<sup>11</sup>St. Andrew's Register.

<sup>10</sup>Will of Susannah Green, spinster—"Brother, Richard Bailey." Charleston P. C., Bk. 1740-47, p. 392, together with will of Samuel Elmes—"Richard Bealsy, my well beloved *Nephew*." Ibid, Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.

<sup>11</sup>Will of Susannah Green, Spinster, 8 Sept., 1747. "My honoured Mother, Mary Fishborne;" will of Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757—"Mary Fishburn, my Dearly Beloved *Sister*."

<sup>12</sup>St. Andrew's Register.

<sup>13</sup>It would seem that she died unmarried; at least no mention is made of her or of any children of hers, in the will of her brother, Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., 1724-25, pp. 11, 58.

Stevens; and he died in 1735 probably, as the inventory of his estate was filed Aug. 16, of that year.<sup>2</sup>

In a deed of Feb. 7, 1724, he is described as James Cantey of Ashley Ferry.<sup>3</sup> In 1734 he was a Captain of Rangers.<sup>4</sup>

[His widow married on July 24, 1738, Anthony Williams (Prince Frederick Parish Register); and the estate of the latter was administered by Elizabeth Williams and William Cantey, as "next of kin," Jan. 31, 1772.<sup>5</sup>]

Issue:<sup>6</sup>

- i Elizabeth Cantey, living 1733.
- 23. ii William Cantey, living 1733.
- iii Mary Cantey, living 1733.
- iv Sarah Cantey b. before Mar. 31, 1733, living unm. 1754.<sup>7</sup>
- 24. v James Cantey b. after Mar. 31, 1733, d. 1794; m. 1773, June 10, Margaret Anderson.

## 9.

Capt. Joseph Cantey of St. Mark's.

### I. 2. 2.

Joseph Cantey, son of Capt. William and Jane Cantey, was born in or before 1704, because at the time his elder brother was appointed guardian of his brother Samuel, Jan. 17, 1725, there was no application made concerning

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., 1732-36, p. 19.

<sup>3</sup>Charleston M. C. O., D. 269.

<sup>4</sup>Records in the office of the Historical Commission, Columbia; also S. C. Stat., Vol 3, p. 392.

<sup>5</sup>Charleston P. C. Rec.; Ct. of Ord., 1771-75. See also Gazette, Mar. 3, 1772.

N. B. On December 30, 1769, John Williams, of St. Mark's Parish, sells, as heir-at-law to his late brother, Anthony Williams, 100 acres, etc.—(Original deed now in possession of the family.)

Also, in the will of James Cantey, of Georgia, August 15, 1799, he says his grandmother, Elizabeth Cantey, widow of James Cantey, married Philip Williams. (There is evidently a confusion of names.)

<sup>6</sup>The first four children are named, in the order given, in the will of their grandmother, Mrs. Abigail Stevens, written March 31, 1733. Charleston P. C., 1744-5.) The fifth child was James, as is stated in the will of his son James, referred to above.

<sup>7</sup>On Jan. 19, 1754 Sarah Cantey gives bond to deliver property to William Cantey, both of St. James', Santee, Samuel Cantey being a witness. Charleston P. C., 1754-58, p. 433.



him, and one may assume that he was of age.<sup>1</sup> He died Jan. 23, 1763; his wife, Mary, having died Aug. 2, 1761.<sup>2</sup>

He received numerous grants of land in Craven Co., and for many years was associated with Prince Frederick Parish, but later with St. Mark's.<sup>3</sup> In 1757 he was appointed one of the commissioners for building St. Mark's Church; and there are many references to him in Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish."

He was Captain of militia, certainly as early as 1737;<sup>4</sup> probably before. In 1754 and 1755 he was a member of the Commons from Prince Frederick Parish;<sup>5</sup> and for many years he was a Justice of the Peace for Craven County.<sup>6</sup>

His plantation near the Santee River was called "Mount Hope," and the title deeds are still in the possession of his descendants. He bought it in 1739; and part of the land was set aside and is still used as the family burial-ground.<sup>7</sup> Issue:<sup>8</sup> Order of birth not known.

25. i Samuel Cantey b. 1731, June 7, d. 1776, Dec. 16; m. (1) 1756, Feb. 12, Ann ....., (2) 1760, May 18, Martha Brown.

ii Joseph Cantey d. 1763, Sept. 23.

iii Josiah Cantey d. 1763, Oct. 10.

26. iv John Cantey d. 1786, May 15; m (1) before 1766, Margaret ....., (2) Hannah Connor, (3) after 1780, Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Flud.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., 1722-26. Misc., p. 253.

<sup>2</sup>These dates and those given of his first four children below are taken from the Family Bible of his eldest son, Samuel, which is now in the possession of his descendants.

<sup>3</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 3, p. 440; Dalcho, loc. cit., etc.

<sup>4</sup>Charleston M. C. O., R. 435.

<sup>5</sup>Jl. of Commons, Columbia.

<sup>6</sup>S. C. Gazette, Nov. 29, 1767; Feb. 2, 1769, etc.

<sup>7</sup>Charleston M. C. O., Y. 545.

<sup>8</sup>Most of these dates are taken from the Family Bible; that of the birth of Martha is given in the Register of Prince Frederick Parish. On January 4, 1762, Joseph Cantey deeds slaves to his daughters, Mary Jameson and Martha Nelson. (Charleston P. C., M. M., pp. 79, 481.) This is probably a complete list of the children of Capt. Joseph; for the records in Samuel Cantey's Bible are unusually complete.

27. v Mary Cantey d. 1817; m. (1) before 1762, William Jameson, (2) 1767, Thomas Sumter.  
 vi Martha Cantey b. 1742, Apr. 12; m. before 1762, ..... Nelson.

## 10.

Samuel Cantey of Prince Frederick.

## I. 2. 3.

Samuel Cantey, son of Capt. William and Jane Cantey, was born after 1704, as on Jan. 17, 1725, his elder brother James was appointed his guardian;<sup>1</sup> and he died early in 1762 probably, as on Feb. 19, of that year his son Joseph Cantey, Jr., obtained a citation to administer his estate.<sup>2</sup>

On July 17, 1731 he bought land in Dorchester,<sup>3</sup> but later moved to Prince Frederick Parish, across the Santee. In 1757 he was elected an Overseer of the Parish.<sup>4</sup> His wife's name was Ann; her name and the names of the following children, are found in the Register of the Parish.<sup>5</sup>

Issue:

- i William Cantey b. 1733, July 21; bapt. 1742, June 18.  
 28. ii Joseph Cantey b. 1735, Jan. 26; bapt. 1742, June 18; d. before Aug. 16, 1781; m. Ann .....  
 iii Jane Cantey b. 1740, Mar. 19.

Possibly other, either younger or older, see Notes 1 and 9.

## 11.

Martha Cantey.

## I. I. I. 4.

Martha Cantey, daughter of Capt. John Cantey and his first wife, married Charles Diston<sup>1</sup> on Jan. 16, 1719 (St.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., 1722-26. Misc., p. 253.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., Bundle.

<sup>3</sup>Memorial Book 2, p. 98.

<sup>4</sup>Parish Register.

<sup>5</sup>On June 18, 1742, two of his children were baptized, as was also one of Capt. Joseph Cantey; and on June 17 two children of James McGirt were baptized. [See 17.]

<sup>1</sup>His will was written March 28, 1725, and proved April 26, 1731. Charleston P. C., 1729-31, 420.

Andrew's Parish Register). Her will was dated Nov. 19, 1743, but was not proved until Mar. 28, 1752.<sup>2</sup>

Issue: As given in the parents' wills.

- i Thomas Diston, (named in father's, but not in mother's will).
- ii Mary Diston, m. before 1743, William Walter.

Issue: i Richard Walter.<sup>3</sup>

## 12.

Elizabeth Cantey.

### I. I. I. 5.

Elizabeth Cantey, daughter of Capt. John Cantey and his first wife, died before Oct. 1736, the date of a deed of the heirs of her brother, Epaphroditus, in which her husband represents her. She married John Stevens,<sup>1</sup> son of John and Abigail (Lord) Stevens, and brother of Elizabeth Stevens, who married Capt. James Cantey.

Issue:

- i Martha Stevens b. before Mar. 31, 1733.  
Possibly others.

## 13.

Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's.

### I. I. I. 7.

Charles Cantey, son of Capt. John and Ann Cantey, was born in the Summer of 1718; for, according to the records in The Peyre Book, he died of smallpox on Oct. 10, 1780, "aged 62 years and about 2 months." He was twice married, first, before Oct. 1746, to Harriet Drake, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Drake) Drake;<sup>1</sup> second, about

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., 1747-52.

<sup>3</sup>Possibly he is the Richard Walter who married Harriet Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey, See 29.

He was "not 20" at the time of his grandmother's will.

<sup>1</sup>He and his daughter, "under 16," are mentioned in the will of his mother, March 31, 1733. Charleston P. C., 1744-5.

<sup>1</sup>Mem. Book 7, p. 534, Charles Cantey entered memorial, June 10, 1751, for 980 acres devised by "will of William Drake, Aug. 3, 1738, to his daughter, Harriet, who married Charles Cantey."

Charleston M. C. O., K. K. 60, "Charles Cantey and wife Harriet, etc.," Oct. 1, 1746.

1759, to her first cousin, Ann Drake, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Loveridge) Drake.<sup>2</sup>

He owned extensive plantations in St. Stephen's Parish, his home being called "Mattesee." In 1762 he was a commissioner for erecting St. Stephen's;<sup>3</sup> and for many years he was a Justice of the Peace.<sup>4</sup> In the years 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760 and 1768, he was a member of Assembly;<sup>5</sup> and in 1775 he sat in both sessions of the Provincial Congress.

His seven daughters were famed far and wide for their beauty and grace.

Issue:<sup>6</sup> First wife. Order of birth not known.

29. i Harriet Cantey d. 1792; m. 1765, May 2, Richard Walter.

30. ii Elizabeth Cantey d. 1783, Oct.; m. (1) 1771, March, René Peyre, (2) after 1773, Peter Sinkler.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., 1761-77, pp. 228 and 446. Mrs. Mary Drake in her will (proved April 29, 1768) names her daughter, Anne Cantey, and appoints her son-in-law, Charles Cantey, executor; Jonathan Drake, son of Mrs. Mary Drake, in his will dated March 20, 1770, names his sister, Ann Cantey, and her daughter, Margaret Cantey, and appoints his brother-in-law, Charles Cantey, executor. [Elizabeth Drake, mother of his first wife, and Jonathan Drake, father of his second wife, were both children of Jonathan and Mary Drake; but the relationship of William Drake to this family is not known.]

<sup>3</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 4, p. 163; Dalcho: loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup>S. C. Gazette, Oct. 31, 1765; Nov. 29, 1767; Feb. 2, 1769, etc., etc.

<sup>5</sup>1757 Burgess' History of St. Mark's Parish.

1758, 59, 60. Jl. of Commons, Columbia.

1768. McCrady: History of So. Car.

1775, both 1st and 2d Provincial Congresses. Journals.

<sup>6</sup>Elizabeth Sinkler, in her will, written Oct. 19, 1783, and proved Nov. 1, 1783, (Charleston P. C., Book A, p. 222) named her sisters: Mary Peyre, Ann (dec.), Sarah (dec.), Harriet, Margaret and Charlotte (has no children), and her brothers: Charles Cantey, James Sinkler and Richard Walter.

In DeSaussure's Reports, II, p. 128, there is an abstract of the suit of Executors of Sinkler vs. Legatees of Sinkler, from which one may conclude that Charles Cantey died intestate; that he had eight children; that Charles, Jr., was the only son and was not the son of Harriet Drake; that two of James Sinkler's wives were daughters of Charles Cantey, his last wife being Margaret; and that Mary Cantey [b. 1757], who married John Peyre, was the daughter of Harriet Drake. [There may be some doubt as to the distribution of the children to the two wives, as given in the text; and it is possible that there were more than two wives; but there is no evidence to cause one to be uncertain.]

Note. In the S. C. Gazette, Dec. 25, 1770, there is notice of the death of "Mrs. Mary Cantey, wife of Charles Cantey, of St. Stephen's." This may be a mistake, for "Ann"; or there may have been another Charles Cantey who is otherwise not known.



- iii Mary Cantey b. 1757, Jan. 24, d. 1801, Sept. 9;  
m. 1776, Apr. 25, John Peyre, her first cousin,  
son of Samuel Peyre and Sarah Cantey. No  
issue.
  - 31. iv Charlotte Cantey, m. Benjamin Walker, Jr.
  - 32. v Ann Cantey d. before Oct. 1783; m. John Drake.
  - 33. vi Sarah Cantey d. before Oct. 1780; m. Capt.  
James Sinkler, (his second wife).
- Second wife.
- 34. vii Charles Cantey, Jr., b. 1760, Nov., d. 1789, Oct.  
20,; m. Margaret Evance.
  - 35. viii Margaret Cantey b. about 1763, d. 1821, Dec. 4;  
m. Capt. James Sinkler, (his third wife).

## 14.

## Sarah Cantey.

## I. I. I. 8.

Sarah Cantey, daughter of Capt. John and Ann Cantey, was born Mar. 29, 1720 and died Dec. 24, 1771. In 1747 she married Samuel Peyre (b. 1715, d. 1758, Mar. 7), son of David and Judith Peyre.<sup>1</sup> [These and the following dates are taken from *The Peyre Book*.]

## Issue:

- i Samuel Peyre b. 1748-9, Feb. 23, d. 1785, Apr. 7;  
unm.
- ii John Peyre b. 1750-1, Feb. 1, d. 1807, Apr. 8; m.  
1776, Apr. 25, Mary Cantey, daughter of Charles

<sup>1</sup>Another son of David and Judith Peyre was René Peyre (d. 1765), who m. (1) Floride Bonneau, (2) Mrs. Hannah (Simons) Hasell, (3) Catherine Cleave, and who had issue:

- first wife,
- i René Peyre, d. 1773, Dec.; m. 1771, Mar. Elizabeth Cantey,  
daughter of Charles Cantey, see 30.
- ii Judith Peyre, m. John Gaillard.
- iii Floride Peyre, d. unm.
- iv Elizabeth Peyre.  
second wife,
- v Anne Peyre, m. 1772, July 15, Thomas Ashby.
- vi Francis Peyre, d. 1819; m. (1) Catherine Sinkler, daughter of  
Peter Sinkler and Catherine Palmer; (2) 1800, Aug. 19,  
Mary Peyre Walter, daughter of Thomas Walter and Ann  
Peyre. See 36.

Cantey and Harriet Drake, his first wife. No issue. For a sketch of his life see Samuel Dubose's "Reminiscences of St. Stephen's Parish Craven County."

- iii Sarah Peyre b. 1753, Nov. 29, d. 1774, June; m. 1773, May 20, Col. John Glaze. No issue. "He survived his wife over thirty years and lived in St. George's Parish, Dorchester."
- 36. iv Ann Peyre b. 1755, Mar. 26, d. ....; m. 1777, Mar. 20, Thomas Walter.
- v Charles Peyre b. 1756, Oct. 21, d. 1781, Aug. 19, in a Continental Army Prison at Lancaster, Penn. He and his brother John were Loyalists during the Revolution.

## 15.

## Josiah Cantey of St. Mark's.

## I. I. 2. I.

Josiah Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven, was certainly born before 1708;<sup>1</sup> and he died late in the autumn of 1773, as his will was dated Oct. 8 of that year and proved on Dec. 17.<sup>2</sup> He was twice married: First, on Oct. 3, 1731,<sup>3</sup> to Elizabeth Boswood, (who died at the birth of her third child, and was buried Oct. 2, 1736); second, to Susannah<sup>4</sup> ....., who died before him.

His father dying intestate, he inherited his real property in Craven County. He was living in St. Andrew's Parish in 1731, but later moved to St. Mark's Parish, where he died. It is probable that he is the Josiah Cantey who took part in Lyttleton's campaign, in the winter of 1759 and '60,<sup>5</sup> whose name appears in connection with the entertainment of the Indians, in 1764 and 1767,<sup>5</sup> who was inquirer

<sup>1</sup>On March 20, 1731, he sells land. Charleston M. C. O., N. 1.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1771-74, p. 492.

<sup>3</sup>Register of St. Andrew's Parish. It is possible that she was a daughter of James Boswood and Sendiniah Cantey. See 6.

<sup>4</sup>On Feb. 21, 1752, Josiah Cantey and wife, Susannah, sold land in St. Andrew's Parish. Charleston M. C. O., K. K., 240.

<sup>5</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 4, pp. 123, 203, 280, 242.

and collector for St. Mark's in 1766,<sup>5</sup> and who was a Justice of the Peace in 1765.<sup>6</sup>

He was intimate with the family of Col. Richard Richardson, being a sponsor at the baptism of his son in 1758,<sup>7</sup> and appointed him to be his executor.

Issue: First wife. (St. Andrew's Parish Register.)

37. i William Cantey b. 1732, Nov. 6; m. Rebecca.....
- ii Anne Cantey, bapt. 1734, July 31; (unm. and called "unfortunate" in father's will.)
- iii George Cantey, bapt. 1736, Oct. 2, (not mentioned in father's will).

Second wife, (according to father's will, 1773).

- iv Elizabeth Cantey, m. [James] Brunson.
- v Martha Cantey, m. [Henry?] Richbourg.
- vi Comfort Cantey, m. .... Green.
- vii Susanna Cantey, m. .... Dennis.
- viii Rebecca Cantey, m. .... Gale.
- ix Esther Cantey, [m., after 1773, Nathaniel Richbourg].

16.

Capt. William Cantey. -

I. I. 2. 2.

William Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven, lived in Prince Frederick Parish and later in St. Mark's. He was married before the Summer of 1747, and his wife's name was Elizabeth.<sup>1</sup> (She was living as late as Aug. 1756.<sup>2</sup>)

Richard Middleton in his will, written Feb. 19, 1749-50, leaves his estate under the care of William Cantey and John Cantey;<sup>3</sup> William Cantey, Richard Richardson and Wm. Scott are appointed executors in the will of John Scott, 1751;<sup>4</sup> on Aug. 3, 1754, William Cantey, Josiah Cantey and Samuel Bacot were witnesses for John Cantey.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup>S. C. Gazette, Oct. 31, 1765.

<sup>7</sup>A. S. Salley, Jr. "History of Orangeburg Co.," p. 179.

<sup>1</sup>Register Prince Frederick Parish.

<sup>2</sup>See deed, Aug., 1756. Charleston M. C. O., V, p. 130.

<sup>3</sup>Charleston P. C., 1747-52, p. 382.

<sup>4</sup>Charleston P. C., 1752-56, p. 533.

<sup>5</sup>Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, p. 168.

It is extremely probable that he is the William Cante<sup>y</sup> who was the commissioner for St. Mark's Parish in 1757, with Richard Richardson, Joseph Cante<sup>y</sup>, John Cante<sup>y</sup> and others;<sup>6</sup> and who, with John Cante<sup>y</sup>, was a Captain in Col. Richardson's regiment in Lyttleton's campaign against the Cherokees in the winter of 1759-60;<sup>7</sup> and it is possible that he is the "William Cante<sup>y</sup>, senior," the inventory of whose estate was filed at Camden, Feb. 7, 1787.

Issue: So far as is known; Register of Prince Frederick Parish.

i John Cante<sup>y</sup>, bapt. 1753, Dec. 5, aged 5½ years.

ii Jona Cante<sup>y</sup>, bapt. 1753, Dec. 5, aged 3¼ years.

iii George Cante<sup>y</sup>, bapt. 1753, Dec. 5, aged 11 months.

(N. B. the children of John and Mary (McGirt) Cante<sup>y</sup> were baptized three days before.)

## 17.

Capt. John Cante<sup>y</sup> of Camden.

### I. I. 2. 3.

John Cante<sup>y</sup>, son of William Cante<sup>y</sup> of Craven, is often referred to in the records as "of Pinetree Hill," because he was an early settler of this tract, which later became the town of Camden.<sup>1</sup> He died on his plantation "Live Easy," a few miles below Camden, in 1792; letters of administration being given his sons on Oct. 11 of that year.<sup>2</sup> His wife was Mary McGirt, daughter of Col. James McGirt,<sup>3</sup> and she is said to have been younger than he by many years.<sup>4</sup>

He lived after his marriage in Prince Frederick Parish,

<sup>6</sup>Dalcho, loc. cit.

<sup>7</sup>Records in the office of the Hist. Commission, Columbia.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, 162. May 12, 1753.

Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, 184, Jan. 25, 1764.

Charleston M. C. O., R. 3, 353. April 22, 1765.

<sup>2</sup>Camden P. C.

<sup>3</sup>James McGirt was married in St. Philip's Parish, on Oct. 12, 1732, to Priscilla Davison. He was a Commissioner for establishing St. Mark's Parish, in 1757; a Lieut. Col. in Col. Richardson's Regiment in the campaign of 1759-60; a Justice, etc. His son, Daniel, was the famous Loyalist "raider." See Johnson's "Traditions," and "Historic Camden," by Kirkland and Kennedy.

<sup>4</sup>Family records. See "Historic Camden."



was a commissioner for St. Mark's Parish in 1757,<sup>6</sup> and held many local offices up to nearly the time of his death<sup>6</sup>. He was Justice of the Peace for several years;<sup>7</sup> and in Lyttleton's campaign of the winter of 1759-60, against the Cherokees, he was Captain in Col. Richard Richardson's Regiment.<sup>8</sup>

Issue:<sup>9</sup>

- 38 i. Mary Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 2, aged 4 years; [m. 1769, Nov. 19, Ely Kershaw.]
- 39. ii Sarah Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 2, aged 11 months; [b. 1753, Feb. 15, d. 1786, Feb. 12; m. 1770, John Chesnut.]
- 40. iii James Cantey b. 1755, d. 1817, Oct. 9; m. Martha Whitaker.
- 41. iv Zachariah Cantey b. 1759, d. 1822, Sept. 9; m. Sarah Boykin.

18.

Mary Cantey.

I. I. 2. 4.

Mary Cantey, daughter of William Cantey of Craven, was the first wife of Col. Richard Richardson. They were married Oct. 11, 1738, (Prince Frederick Parish Register); and according to family tradition, she died thirteen years before her husband, that is in 1767.

Richard Richardson was born in Virginia about 1704, and he died on his plantations in South Carolina, in Sept. 1780. His mother is said to have been a Miss Burchell. Few men played a more important part in the provincial history of South Carolina. He was repeatedly a member of Assembly, a delegate to the Provincial Congress of Jan. 1775, a member of the Legislative Council in March 1776,

<sup>6</sup>Dalcho, loc. cit.

<sup>7</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol. 4, pp. 272, 692; Vol. 9, pp. 200, 212.

<sup>8</sup>S. C. Gazette, 1765, Oct. 31; 1767, Nov. 29; 1769, Feb. 2, etc. See also "Historic Camden."

<sup>9</sup>Records in the office of the Hist. Commission, Columbia.

<sup>9</sup>The baptismal records of the first two children are given in the Register of Prince Frederick Parish; and in the letters of administration of his estate, James and Zachariah are called his sons; the other records are copied from family Bibles and newspapers.

etc.; he was Colonel of the militia as early as 1757; was in the Cherokee wars of 1760 and 1761, in command of a regiment, was in command of the militia and regulars in the famous "Snow campaign" against the Tories at Ninety-Six, in the winter of 1775; assisted at the defeat of the British fleet at Charleston, in June 1776, and commanded the State militia at Purrysburg, in Dec. 1778, having been appointed Brigadier General March 25, 1778. At the surrender of Charleston in 1780 he was taken prisoner and paroled. Later he was imprisoned, and his health failing he was sent home and soon died.<sup>1</sup>

His second wife<sup>2</sup> was Dorothy Sinkler, (b. 1737, d. 1793, July 6), sister of Peter Sinkler. His will was dated Sept. 2, 1780; but no copy now exists. According to a legal paper quoted in the S. C. Hist. Mag., Vol. 8, p. 173, he referred in his will to leaving six sons and three daughters, Thomas being the youngest child.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- 42. i Richard Richardson, Jr., b. 1741, Mar. 4, d. 1818; m. 1761, Dorcas Nelson.
- 43. ii Martha Richardson, m. Col. Archibald McDonald.
- 44. iii Rebecca Richardson b. 1752, Nov. 2, d. 1834, May 12; m. (1) .....Cooper, (2) 1774, John Singleton.
- iv Margaret Richardson d. before Sept. 1780. [Dr. Burgess' loc. cit.]
- 45. v Edward Richardson d. 1808, June 26; m. 1776, Mar. 8, Rachel Heatley

<sup>1</sup>See Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution;" McCrady's History; Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish," etc

<sup>2</sup>The children of this second marriage were:

- i James Burchell Richardson, b. 1770, Oct. 28; d. 1836, April 28; m. Anne Cantey Sinkler, daughter of James Sinkler and Sarah Cantey. See 33.
- ii John Peter Richardson, b. 1772, Oct. 20; d. 1811, Jan. 30; m. 1792, May 12, Floride Bonneau Peyre, daughter of René Peyre and Elizabeth Cantey. See 30.
- iii Charles Richardson, b. 1774, Nov. 20; d. 1829, May 22; m. 1801, Feb. 3, Elizabeth Eveleigh (b. 1774, Feb. 17; d. 1824, Nov. 4), daughter of Thomas and Ann (Simmons) Eveleigh.

Issue: 9 children; 7 died young; Juliana Augusta Manning m. John Peter Richardson 2d.; Dorothea Ann m. William H. B. Richardson.

iv Thomas Richardson d. before 1793, under 21.

- 46. vi Susannah Richardson, m. Col. Laurence Manning.
- vii Ezekiah Cantey Richardson b. 1758, Sept. 28. (All that is known of him is the record of his birth and baptism, copied in Salley's "History of Orangeburg County.")

## 19.

Thomas Elmes.

I. I. 4. I.

Thomas Elmes, eldest son of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cantey, married Anna Hasford,<sup>1</sup> and had one child, a daughter, living unmarried in 1757. Thomas Elmes was born in 1703 or later,<sup>2</sup> and was living at late as Aug. 30, 1748; when he died is not known to the compiler, but it was undoubtedly before Oct. 18, 1755, the date of his wife's will.

Issue: (Named in mother's will.)

- i Sarah Elmes,<sup>3</sup> unm. in 1757.

## 20.

Martha Elmes.

I. I. 4. 3.

Martha Elmes, daughter of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cantey, married William Ladson, son of John and

<sup>1</sup>Anna Elmes, of St. George's Parish, Berkeley Co., names in her will, written Oct. 18, 1755, nephew, John Keys, son of John Keys; dau., Sarah Elmes. Executors: Brother-in-law, Samuel Elmes and nephew, Thomas Ladson. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1752-55, p. 394.

Joseph Hasford, of Berkeley Co., in his will dated August 30, 1748, names his son, Joseph Hasford (not 21); dau., Anna Elmes, wife of Thomas Elmes; dau., Rebecca Goodbe, wife of Alex<sup>r</sup> Goodbe; dau., Hannah Hasford; brother, Richard Hasford; executors: son-in-law, Thomas Elmes and Hugh Cartwright. Charleston P. C., 1747-52, p. 81.

<sup>2</sup>He was under 21 when his father wrote his will, Jan. 24, 1723/4.

<sup>3</sup>Will of Samuel Elmes, dated 14 Nov., 1757. "Sarah Elmes, my well beloved *Neice*, Daughter of Thomas Elmes and Ann his wife," 1 bed and its furniture, 6 Silver teaspoons, tongs and strainer, and all remainder of negroes; and if she dies without heirs of her body, then said bequests to return to Richard Bailey, William Fishburn, Thomas Fishburn and Martha Brown, but if she should be married and have issue, then said bequests to be hers forever. (Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.) Samuel Elmes having no children of his own, left all his property to his neices and nephews.

Mary (Stanyarne) Ladson; and an old mourning ring, still in the possession of the family, gives his birth in 1687 and his death in 1739. The Parish Register of St. Andrew's gives "William Ladson, buried Dec. 22, 1739." No will of this William Ladson has been found, but we know that Martha (Elmes) Ladson survived him, for the same register gives, "Martha, the daughter of Martha Ladson, widow, buried Feb. 10, 1739," and later gives, "Martha Ladson, widow, buried Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1750." She left a will.<sup>1</sup>  
Issue: Living in 1750, as named in her will.

i William Ladson.

ii Thomas Ladson, living 1755, when he was named as an executor in the will of his aunt, Anna Elmes, widow of Thomas.

iii John Ladson.

iv Mary Ladson.

v Sarah Ladson.

## 21.

Mary Elmes.

I. I. 4. 4.

Mary Elmes, daughter of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cante, married (1) on Nov. 28, 1719, John Green of St. James' Parish, Goose Creek, Berkeley County; he died within a few years, leaving two infant daughters.<sup>1</sup> (Will dated April 23, 1723, and proved Nov. 7, 1723). Mary (Elmes) Green, widow, seems then to have married (2)..... Bailey,<sup>2</sup> by whom, apparently she had only one child, a son; she then married (3) William Fishburn, of Beech Hill, St. Paul's Parish, by whom she had at least three children.  
Issue: (As given by the wills cited.) First husband.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1747-52, p. 461; will dated 1<sup>st</sup> Nov. 1750, proved 25<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1751.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1722-24, p. 220. Left his property to wife, dau. Susannah, and child unborn.

<sup>3</sup>On May 16, 1727, Mary Bayly, widow, is granted administration on the estate of Joseph Bayly, late of Goose Creek, deceased. Charleston P. C., 1726-27, p. 452. [Possibly this refers to the present family.]

<sup>4</sup>William Fishburn, in his will, dated Sept. 22, 1753, and proved Dec. 3, 1756, names his wife, Mary, sons, William and Thomas, dau. Martha, dau. Eliz<sup>b</sup> Sanders; Executors: sons, William and Thomas Fishburn. Charleston P. C., 1752-56, p. 539.



i Susanna Green b. about 1720-21, d.<sup>4</sup> 1747, Sept.;  
unm.

ii Elizabeth Green b. 1723 (posthumous); m. be-  
tween<sup>5</sup> 1737 and 1747, ..... McKenzie.

Second husband.

iii Richard Bailey b. before<sup>6</sup> 1747.

Third husband.

iv William Fishburn b. before<sup>7</sup> 1747, d.<sup>8</sup> 1760; m.  
.....?

v Thomas Fishburn.<sup>9</sup>

vi Martha Fishburn b. before 1747;<sup>10</sup> m. by 1757,  
....., Brown.

## 22.

Margaret Elmes.

I. I. 4. 5.

Margaret Elmes, daughter of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cantey, married<sup>1</sup> in Feb., 1721, Emanuel Smith, a widower. It has not been proved that she was the mother of any of his children; but a critical examination of such dates as the compiler has been able to find relating to the children of Emanuel Smith, makes it quite probable that his son Thomas Smith was by Margaret Elmes, who was

<sup>1</sup>St. Andrew's Register.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1740-47, p. 392. Will dated 8 Sept., 1747, proved 18 Sept. 1747, mentions "uncle Thomas Elmes," and is witnessed by Anna Elmes.

<sup>3</sup>Will of her sister, Susannah Green, 1747 (8 Sept.). "My sister Elizabeth McKenzie;" will of Joshua Green (uncle), "Elizabeth Green." dated 10 Dec. 1737. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1736-40, p. 143.

<sup>4</sup>Will of Susanna Green, 1747: "My Brother Richard Bailey;" will of Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757: "Richard Bealy my well beloved Nephew." Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, 510.

<sup>5</sup>Will of Susanna Green, 1747.

<sup>6</sup>His will, Charleston P. C., Bk. 1757-60, p. 345. Will dated 6 Feb., 1760, proved 8 Nov., 1760. Mentions wife—unnamed—if child born to him, then estate to be divided between wife and child.

<sup>7</sup>Not mentioned in will of Susanna Green, 1747. Mentioned in will of Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757, and in will of Wm. Fishburn, 1760.

<sup>8</sup>Called "Sister Martha Fishburn" in will of Susannah Green, 1747, and "neice" Martha Brown in will of Samuel Elmes, 1757.

apparently his third wife.<sup>2</sup> She predeceased him, as his will, written Aug. 19, 1744, shows that at his death his wife's name was Mary.

Issue: (Named in father's will.)

? i Thomas Smith b. about 1723, living in Charles Town 1744.

## 23.

William Cantey.

I. 2. I. 2.

William Cantey, son of Capt. James Cantey and Elizabeth Stevens, his wife, was born about 1726 and was living in 1772, on Jan. 31 of which year, he and his mother, who had married again, were appointed administrators of the estate of his step-father, Anthony Williams, "late of St. Mark's."

His brother, James Cantey, is known to have gone to Georgia; and he is probably the William Cantey who applied in Oct. 1769 for a grant of 500 acres on St. Simon's Island, "being about to come with wife, five children and four negroes," and who in Jan. 1772, in again applying, said he hoped to bring his family and slaves within six months. (Ga. Colonial Records.) There is no evidence, however, that he actually moved from South Carolina to Georgia.

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<sup>2</sup>The Mss. Register of St. Andrew's Parish, in possession of the Charleston Library Society, gives the following items with reference to Emanuel Smith:

"Emanuel Smith and 'Anne Jouds' married Dec. 9, 1720. Anne Smith, dau. of Emanuel Smith [sic!] bur<sup>d</sup> Sep. 19, 1721; Mary Anne dau. of Emanuel Smith [sic] baptized Dec. 27, 1721; Emanuel Smith married to Margaret Elmes Feb. 1721/2."

Now the will of Samuel Jones, of St. Andrews, Berkeley Co., dated Jan. 17, 1726/7, mentions granddaughter, Mary Ann Smith (under 21 & unmarried)—Emanuel Smith, formerly his son-in-law (Prob. Ct., Bk. 1671-1727). [Only Smith grandchild mentioned, daughter's name not given.]

Emanuel Smith was buried 1744 (after Oct. 1, month and day broken away) in Charleston (St. Philip's Register), and his will, dated 17 Aug., and proved 3 Nov., 1744, gives him as then of *Charles Town*, in it he mentioned son Thomas Smith (the terms used in regard to him making it probable that he was then of age), daughter, Mary Ann Lambright, (wife of Belteshazzar Lambright, of James Island), wife, Mary Smith, possibly an unborn child. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1740-47, p. 193.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., Court of Ord., 1771-75.

In Oct., 1771, William Cantey and wife Ann, of St. Mark's, sell 400 acres;<sup>2</sup> and it is probable that all these William Canteys are one and the same person. Of his children nothing is known. [One of these may have been Philip. See Note 12.]

## 24.

James Cantey of Georgia.

## I. 2. I. 5.

James Cantey, son of Capt. James Cantey and Elizabeth Stevens his wife, was born about 1734, as he is not mentioned with his brothers and sisters in the will of his grandmother, dated March 31, 1733<sup>1</sup>; and as his father died early in 1735. In 1769 he moved to Georgia; on Oct. 3 of that year he applied for 200 acres, being "just come into the province with two negroes." In 1770 and 1771 he received grants in St. Andrew's Parish and on the Alatomaha River, (Georgia Colonial Records).

On June 10, 1773, he married Margaret Anderson, daughter of David Anderson of Liberty County, Georgia, and his estate was administered in this same County in 1794, by James Wilson.<sup>1</sup>

It is possible that he is the James Cantey who was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Province of South Carolina, Jan. 27, 1764,<sup>2</sup> and who obtained numerous grants on the Santee in 1757, 1763, 1768.<sup>3</sup>

Issue: Only child, as far as is known—

47. i James Cantey d. 1799; m. Elizabeth Blandford Inglesby.

## 25.

Major Samuel Cantey of St. Mark's.

## I. 2. 2. I.

Samuel Cantey, eldest son of Capt. Joseph and Mary Cantey, of St. Mark's Parish, was born June 7, 1731, and

<sup>2</sup>Charleston M. C. O., D. 4, 151.

<sup>1</sup>Records of P. C. Liberty County. David Anderson's will is on record in the P. C. of Camden, S. C.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston M. C. O., M. M., 1763-67, 52.

<sup>3</sup>Mem. Bk. 6, p. 180; 7, p. 158; 8, p. 244, etc.

died in the same Parish, Dec. 16, 1776. He was twice married; first, Feb. 12, 1756, to Ann....., (b. 1738, Aug. 4, d. 1759 Mar. 15); second, May 18, 1760, to Martha Brown, (b. 1737, Feb. 21).<sup>1</sup> In his will,<sup>2</sup> written May 16, 1771, and proved Feb. 1, 1777, he mentions his wife Martha, his son Joseph, his daughter Christiana, his brother John, his nephew Thomas Sumter and his niece Mary Sumter.

He inherited all the plantations of his father, and took a prominent part in the civil and military life of the province. In Oct. 1749, he was an Ensign in Capt. Isaac Brunson's company of foot;<sup>3</sup> in Lyttleton's campaign against the Cherokees, in 1759-60, he was Captain of a company in Col. Richardson's regiment,<sup>4</sup>—his brother John Cantey being his adjutant; and shortly before his death he was Major of the Camden Provincial Militia.<sup>5</sup>

Issue: (Family Bible Records.)

- i Samuel John Cantey d. 1761, June 24.
- 48. ii Christiana Cantey d. 1813, Jan. 28; m. (1) Francis Lesesne, (2) Isaac Connor.
- 49. iii Joseph Cantey b. 1765, Nov. 27, d. 1834, Sept. 6; m (1) 1784, Feb. 5, Ann Connor, (2) 1795, May 14, Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Connor.

## 26.

### Major John Cantey of St. Mark's.

#### I. 2. 2. 4.

John Cantey, son of Capt. Joseph and Mary Cantey of St. Mark's Parish, is referred to in the early records as

<sup>1</sup>Family Bible Records.

In addition to these records the following also found in the same Bible:

"Henry Montgomery was born July 14, 1754.

"Henry Montgomery and Martha Cantey were married 18th of May [year torn away].

"My wife Martha Montgomery departed this life May 20, 1779."

So it appears that Samuel Cantey's widow married a second time. (Note the discrepancy in age!)

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1774-78, p. 410.

<sup>3</sup>Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish."

<sup>4</sup>Records in office of Hist. Commission, Columbia.

<sup>5</sup>Drayton's "Memoirs of the Revolution," vi, p. 353. See also S. C. Statutes, Vol. IV, pp. 122, 123, and "Historic Camden."



John Cantey, Jr., to distinguish him from Capt. John Cantey of Pinetree Hill. He died May 15, 1786.<sup>1</sup>

Like his father and brother he was prominent in both civil and military affairs. In 1762 he was a Road Commissioner;<sup>2</sup> he was repeatedly a Justice of the Peace;<sup>3</sup> and in Dec. 1774, he was a member of the famous Grand Jury at Camden, with his brother Samuel.<sup>4</sup> In Lyttleton's expedition of 1759-60 he was adjutant in his brother's company;<sup>5</sup> in the campaign against the Tories preceding the Revolution he was a Major in Col. Richardson's regiment;<sup>6</sup> and during the Revolution he was an active partisan, and his home was often Gen. Marion's headquarters. The latter gave a ball there the night he heard of Cornwallis' surrender.<sup>7</sup>

Major Cantey was married at least three times. In deeds of 1765 and 1766 his wife's name, Margaret, appears;<sup>8</sup> John Connor of Prince Frederick Parish, in his will dated Feb. 28, 1777,<sup>9</sup> refers to his daughter Hannah Cantey and

<sup>1</sup>S. C. Gazette, May 22, 1786, death notice of "Major John Cantey."

<sup>2</sup>S. C. Statutes, Vol 9, p. 200; Vol. 4, p. 193.

<sup>3</sup>S. C. Gazette, April 24, 1770. Suppl., etc.

<sup>4</sup>"Historic Camden."

<sup>5</sup>Records in office of Hist. Commission, Columbia.

<sup>6</sup>See letter from Col. Richardson to Henry Laurens, President of the Council of Safety, Sept. 6, 1775. Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," p. 432.

<sup>7</sup>Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution."

<sup>8</sup>Mem. Bk. 12, p. 59; original deed, July 5, 1766.

According to tradition this wife, Margaret, was Margaret Richardson, daughter of Col. Richard Richardson; but there is no other evidence in favor of this. It is much more probable that she was a daughter of Samuel Little, of St. John's, Berkeley. In the S. C. Gaz., Jan. 28, 1766, John Cantey and Samuel Little advertise as administrators of the estate of Mr. Samuel Little, of St. John's Berkeley, dec. In the P. C. of Charleston there is an application, Dec. 23, 1763, by Samuel and William Little, minors, sons of Samuel Little, of St. John's Parish, to have their brother-in-law, John Cantey, of St. Mark's, appointed their guardian for property they were entitled to by the death of George Ball. (George Ball, who died 1753-4, without children, left his property to his wife, Catherine, and his brothers, Samuel and William Little; Samuel Little and William Bannister being appointed executors.) Further, on Jan. 20, 1775, there was granted a citation to Ann Bannister, widow, John Cook, of St. John's Berkeley, and John Cantey, of St. Mark's, Esq., to administer the estate of William Bannister, of St. John's, Berkeley, "as next of Kin." (Josiah Brunson, of St. John's (d. 1760), in his will calls Wm. Bannister and James McKelvey his brothers.)

<sup>9</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. 1776-84, p. 224.

John Connor, in this will, refers to "son-in-law, John Cantey's two daughters, Martha Cantey and Margaret Cantey," and to the fact that his daughter, Hannah Cantey, is then pregnant.

son-in-law John Cante; and it is known that his last wife was Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Flud, widow of Col. William Flud (d. 1778, Sept.)

Issue: So far as is known.

- i Martha Cante,<sup>9, 10</sup> living in 1777.
- ii Margaret Cante,<sup>9</sup> living in 1777.
- 50. iii Mary Cante b. 1780, d. 1863, June 19; m. 1801, July, Wade Hampton.

Last wife.

- 51. iv Susan Flud Cante b. 1786, d. ....; m. 1804, Dec. 13, John Christopher Schulz.

## 27.

Mary Cante.

I. 2. 2. 5.

Mary Cante, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Mary Cante of St. Marks, was twice married, first, before 1762,<sup>1</sup> to William Jameson<sup>2</sup> (d. 1766), son of William and Margaret Jameson of Ireland; second, in 1767 to Gen. Thomas Sumter (b. 1734, Aug. 14, d. 1832, June 1). She died in 1817.

The life of Gen. Sumter is too well known to be given here. A monument has been recently erected in his honor at Statesburg, S. C., the inscription on which is as follows:

<sup>10</sup>According to Bullock, see "History and Genealogy of the Habersham Family," p. 128, et. seq., Martha Cante, sister of Mrs. Hampton, became the second wife of Capt. Wm. Ransom Davis (d. 1799, Dec. 19, aged 44), and bore him three children: i Warren Ransom (b. about 1793, d. 1834, unm.); ii Martha Maria (d. 1853, Nov. 13), m. 1822, Feb. 21, John Ewing Calhoun (see S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag., Vol. VII, p. 155, for their descendants); iii Henry, d. young.

In this connection a letter of Gen. Hampton's, of date Dec. 24, 1799, referring to Capt. Davis' death and to Mrs. Cante's distress, is of interest. (See loc. cit., p. 171.)

<sup>1</sup>On Jan. 4, 1762, Joseph Cante deeds slaves to his dau., Mary Jameson. Charleston P. C., M. M., p. 79.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston P. C., 1760-67, p. 579. Will written Jan. 8, 1766, proved Aug. 28, 1766. He left no children.

*West Side.*

This stone marks the grave of one of South  
Carolina's most distinguished citizens,  
THOMAS SUMTER.

One of the founders of the Republic.

Born in Va., Aug. 14, 1734.

Died June 1, 1832.

*South Side.*

Erected by the General Assembly of S. C.  
1907.

*East Side.*

He came to South Carolina about 1760  
and was in the Indian Service on the  
Frontier for several years before settling  
as a planter in this vicinity.

Commandant of 6th Regt., S. C. Line,  
Continental Estab., 1776-1778.

Brig. Gen. S. C. Militia, 1780-1782.

Member of Continental Congress, 1783-1784.

Member U. S. Congress, 1789-1793, 1797-1801.

U. S. Senator, 1801-1810.

*North Side.*

Tanto Nomini Nullum  
Par Elogium.

For a full biography of Gen. Sumter, see "An Address  
delivered by Henry A. M. Smith at the Unveiling of the  
Monument to General Thomas Sumter, at Statesburgh, S.  
C., August 14, 1907."

52. i Thomas Sumter, Jr., b. 1768, Aug. 30, d. 1840,  
June 15; m. 1802, Mar. 20, Natalie de Delage.

ii Mary Sumter, mentioned in will of uncle, Samuel  
Cantey, May 16, 1771. She died young.

28.

Joseph Cantey.

1. 2. 3. 2.

Joseph Cantey, son of Samuel and Ann Cantey of Prince  
Frederick, was born Jan. 26, 1735, and was baptized June

18, 1742, in Prince Frederick Parish. Land grants to him are recorded as early as 1759;<sup>1</sup> and he was apparently a prominent citizen of Craven County, for he was repeatedly a Justice of the Peace, and in 1767 he was a member of the Grand Jury.

His wife's name was Ann; but his married life was not happy, as is seen from the following advertisement in the South Carolina Gazette of March 27, 1776:

"St. Mark's Parish, July 25, 1775, whereas my wife, Ann Cantey, has eloped from me sometime past, I hereby warn all persons, etc. \* \* \* Joseph Cantey."

His will was filed in the Probate Court at Camden, Aug. 16, 1781.

Issue: (Taken from his will.)

i Samuel Cantey.<sup>2</sup>

ii Joseph Cantey.<sup>3</sup>

iii Martha Cantey, m. before Aug. 1781, Ebenezer Bagnal.

iv Matthew Cantey.

53. v Thomas Cantey. [b. 1772, Jan. 26, d. 1809, Sept. 8; m. Susan Singletary.]

29.

Harriet Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. I.

Harriet Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his first wife, Harriet Drake, married Richard Walter<sup>1</sup> (d. 1784, April), a merchant of Charleston on May 2, 1765.<sup>2</sup> After his death she returned to St. Stephen's Parish and lived on her plantations there.<sup>3</sup> She died in the

<sup>1</sup>Charleston M. C. O., F. 3. 558; Y. 3, 189, etc.

<sup>2</sup>It is possible that he is the Samuel Cantey, of St. James', Goose Creek, Innkeeper, whose wife was Judith, and who made deed of gift to his children, May 25, 1804. See Note 10.

<sup>3</sup>It is probable that he is the Joseph Cantey who, with wife, Isabelle, sells 2,500 acres, on Great Lynche's Creek, Dec., 1791. Camden P. C., B. 97.

<sup>4</sup>Martha Cantey, half-sister of Charles Cantey, had a grandson by this name; possibly they are the same.

<sup>5</sup>S. C. Hist. Mag., XI, p. 29.

<sup>6</sup>See Dubose's "Reminiscences, etc."



second half of the year 1792, her will<sup>4</sup> being written July 21, and proved Nov. 17.

Issue:<sup>5</sup>

- i Mary Walter, m. 1784, Oct. 7, Peter Sinkler, Jr., son of Peter Sinkler and his first wife, Elizabeth Mouzon. No issue.
- ii Harriet Walter, m. before 1807, Sims Lequeux.
- iii Martha Walter, m. (1) after 1793, C. G. White, (2) 1801, Dec. 6, Samuel Dubose.
- iv Sarah Cantey Walter, m. after 1807, Benjamin Ioor.
- v Richard Charles Walter, m. Ellen Ford.
- vi John Cantey Walter, m. Magdalen Taylor.
- vii William Drake Walter, b. 1784.

### 30.

Elizabeth Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 2.

Elizabeth Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his first wife, Harriet Drake, was twice married; first, in March 1771, René Peyre (d. 1773, Dec.), son of René Peyre and Floride Bonneau [see note to 14]; second, to Peter Sinkler of St. Stephen's, she being his fourth wife. She died in Oct. 1783, her will being written Oct. 19 and proved Nov. 1 of that year.<sup>1</sup>

For an account of the life of Peter Sinkler, see Dubose's "Reminiscences, etc." According to this his previous wives were Elizabeth Mouzon, ..... Boisseau and Catherine Palmer. He was the brother of Capt. James Sinkler, who married in succession two daughters of Charles Cantey, and of Dorothy Sinkler, who was the second wife of Col. Richard Richardson. His plantation, "Lifeland," had belonged previously to Mrs. Mary (Cantey) Jameson, who later married Gen. Sumter.

Issue: First husband.

<sup>4</sup>Charleston P. C., B. 701.

<sup>5</sup>The names of the husbands and wives are taken from Dubose's "Reminiscences, etc."

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., Bk. A., p. 222.

- i Floride Bonneau Peyre b. 1772, Feb. 4, d. 1844, May 11; m. 1792, May 12, John Peter Richardson, son of Gen. Richard Richardson and his second wife, Dorothy Sinkler. (See 18.)

## 31.

Charlotte Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 4.

Charlotte Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and Harriet Drake, his first wife, married Benjamin Walker, Jr., of St. Stephen's, son of Benjamin Walker and Elizabeth Palmer. In her sister's, Mrs. Mary Sinkler's, will, she is referred to simply as "Charlotte," and provision is made in case she has children. Her husband's will<sup>1</sup> was proved March 24, 1792, and in it he mentions his wife Charlotte and the children named below.

(It is possible, of course, that they were his children by a previous marriage.)

Issue:

- i Ann Walker, (m. George English of Clarendon, according to Dubose.)
- ii Benjamin Walker, ("not 21.")
- iii James Cantey Walker.

## 32.

Ann Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 5.

Ann Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and Harriet Drake, his first wife, married John Drake, son of John<sup>1</sup> and Mary Drake. She was dead in Oct. 1783, the date of her sister Elizabeth's will.

Issue: (Register of St. James' Santee.)

- i Charles Drake b. 1765, Aug. 30, d. before 1793.
- ii Harriet Drake b. 1766, Sept. 26.

<sup>1</sup>Charleston P. C., 1792, B.

<sup>1</sup>The connection between John Drake and the two wives of Charles Cantey is not known.

- iii Charles Cantey Drake<sup>2</sup> b. 1771, Apr. 12, d. 1794, Oct. 27; m. before Mar. 29, 1793, Lois Lequeux.
- iv William Drake b. 1772, July 6, d. before 1793.

## 33.

Sarah Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 6.

Sarah Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and Harriet Drake, his first wife, became the second wife of Capt. James Sinkler of "Old Santee," St. Stephen's. (His first wife, according to Dubose, was ..... Cahusac, and his third, Margaret Cantey, half-sister of Sarah.) She was dead in Oct. 1780, the date of her father's death, and her husband died Nov. 20, 1800.<sup>1</sup> (See 35.)

Issue:

- i Anne Cantey Sinkler, m. 1791, May 10, James Burchell Richardson, son of Gen. Richard Richardson and his second wife, Dorothy Sinkler. (See 18.)

## 34.

Charles Cantey, Jr., of St. Stephen's.

I. I. I. 7. 7.

Charles Cantey, Jr., only son of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his second wife, Ann Drake, was born and died in St. Stephen's Parish. According to his tomb-stone inscription, as copied by the late H. A. DeSaussure, Esq., he died Oct. 20, 1789, aged 28 years and 11 months. He married Margaret Evance, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Evance, of St. James' Santee. According to the register of this parish, she was born July 29, 1764; and she died between July 12, 1847 and Mar. 8, 1848, the dates of the writing and the proving of her will. (Mr. DeSaus-

<sup>2</sup>See deed of "Charles Cantey Drake and wife, Louisa," March 29, 1793. Charleston M. C. O., M. 8, p. 26, "Only son and heir-at-law of his father, John Drake."

<sup>1</sup>See DeSaussure's Reports, Vol. II, p. 128.

sure's copy of her tomb-stone inscription is "born 29th. July, 1765 and died 2d. March, 1847").

In Mr. Dubose's "Reminiscences of St. Stephen's," is given a charming account of Mrs. Cantey; her cordial manners, warm hospitality and kindly sympathy.

Issue: (According to Dubose.)

- i Margaret Cantey<sup>1</sup> b. 1787, Jan. 16, d. 1854, Aug. 7; m. Press McPherson Smith. (No issue. ?)
- ii Ann Susan Cantey,<sup>2</sup> m. 1804, John Dubose.

## 35.

## Margaret Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 8.

Margaret Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his second wife, Ann Drake, became the third wife of Capt. James Sinkler of "Old Santee," St. Stephen's Parish, (b. 1740, d. 1800, Nov. 20). [His second wife had been her half-sister Sarah. See 33.] She died Dec. 4, 1821.

Issue: (Family records.)

- i Charles Sinkler b. 1780, d. 1817, Nov. 20; m. 1817, June 17, Elizabeth Peyre, dau. of Francis Peyre and Catherine Sinkler. No issue. (See note under 14.)
- ii William Sinkler b. 1787, Nov. 2; d. 1853, June 8; m. 1810, Jan. 16, Elizabeth Allen Broiin, dau. of Archibald and Mary (Deas) Broiin.
- iii Margaret Anna Sinkler b. 1793, Feb. 2, d. ....; m. 1815, Dec. 17, John Linton Thomson of "Belleville," son of Col. Wm. Russell and Elizabeth (Sabb) Thomson.
- iv James Sinkler b. after Feb. 1798, the date of his father's will.

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<sup>1</sup>Dates are from tombstone; date of birth is given in Register of St. James', Santee Parish.

<sup>2</sup>See "Historic Camden," p. 372.



36.

Ann Peyre.

I. I. I. 8. 4.

Ann Peyre, daughter of Samuel Peyre and Sarah Cantey, was born Mar. 26, 1755, and on Mar. 20, 1777, married Thomas Walter, the celebrated botanist. (See Dubose, loc. cit.)

Issue:

- i. Ann Walter, m. 1794, May 29, Thomas Hasell Thomas of "Betaw," St. Stephen's Parish.
- ii Mary Peyre Walter b. 1780; m. 1800, Aug. 19, Francis Peyre, son of René and Hannah (Simons) Peyre. (See note under 14.)

37.

William Cantey.

I. I. 2. I. I.

William Cantey, eldest son of Josiah Cantey and Elizabeth Boswood, was born in St. Andrew's Parish, Nov. 6, 1732. His wife's name was Rebecca.

In Salley's "History of Orangeburg County," there are two references to him and his wife. On Dec. 28, 1754, he was sponsor at the baptism of Peter, son of William and Sarah Brunson; and when his own son Josiah was baptized, James and Elizabeth Brunson were sponsors.

It is probable that he is the William Cantey who was a Captain in the Revolution, under Gen. Williamson, as appears in a Court Martial proceeding, of date June 28, 1779.<sup>1</sup>

He certainly owned large tracts of land on Jack's Creek, Camden District, which were offered for sale in 1793, after his death.

Issue: So far as is known.

- i Josiah Cantey b. 1760, Jan. 20. He was probably the Josiah Cantey who married a Miss Vine and was a surveyor in Camden after the Revolution.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>S. C. Gaz., Aug. 13, 1779.

<sup>2</sup>"Historic Camden."

## 38.

## Mary Cantey.

I. I. 2. 3. I.

Mary Cantey, eldest daughter of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt his wife, was "baptized Dec. 2, 1753, aged 4 years," in Prince Frederick Parish; but the date of her death is not known. On Nov. 19, 1769 she married Ely Kershaw, (d. 1780, Dec., aged 37.)

Ely Kershaw<sup>1</sup> came from Yorkshire to Charleston about 1750, with his two brothers, Joseph and William. In 1766 he was granted the land on which Cheraw is now located; and he and his brother Joseph laid out the town, calling it "Chatham," in honor of the elder Pitt.

He and his brothers became prosperous merchants, having stores in different parts of the State: where Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, etc., now are. In 1774 he moved to Camden. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, which met Jan. 11, 1775, and served on its executive committee. At the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the American cause, was Captain in Col. Wm. Thomson's Rangers, and rose to be Lieut. Colonel in 1779. He was engaged in many battles and was distinguished for his bravery. His sword, engraved with his name and the date "1775" is preserved by his descendants.

He and his brother Joseph were exiled by the British after the surrender of Charleston; and he died en route to Bermuda, in Dec. 1780.

Issue: (Family records.)

- i John Kershaw b. 1769, Dec. 7, d. 1798, Apr.; unm.
- ii Ely Kershaw b. 1771, May 3, d. 1804, Mar. 16; unm.
- iii Rebecca Kershaw b. 1775, June, d. 1802, May 21; m. 1793, Mar. 17, Joseph Brevard, son of John and Jane (McWhorter) Brevard.

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<sup>1</sup>"Historic Camden," pp. 109, 110, 123, 203, 381-383.

Gregg's "Old Cheraws," pp. 104, 236.

Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," pp. 279, 386, 388.

## 39.

Sarah Cantey.

I. I. 2. 3. 2.

Sarah Cantey, daughter of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt, his wife, was born at "Salt Lake" Plantation, on the Wateree River, Feb. 15, 1753, and died in Camden, Feb. 12, 1786. In the year 1770 she married Capt. John Chesnut of "Knight's Hill."

In the notice, in the Camden newspaper, of her funeral, she is referred to as "the amiable consort of John Chesnut, Esq., merchant of this place—her remains were this day attended to Knight's Hill, her once favorite retreat, by a numerous band of friends and acquaintances, whose unfeigned sorrow gave ample testimony that she died as sincerely lamented as she had lived respected." A silhouette of her, made by cutting a profile out of parchment and stretching it across a piece of black silk held in a frame is in the possession of her descendant, David R. Williams, Esq., of Camden.

John Chesnut, son of James and Margaret Chesnut, was born in the Valley of Virginia, June 18, 1743, and was brought to South Carolina by his mother and stepfather, Jasper Sutton, when he was thirteen years old. He entered the Kershaw stores as apprentice, but was a partner by the time he was 23.

At the time of the Revolution his landed estates were very large, and he was a most influential man. He was a delegate to the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, which met in Charleston, Jan. 11, 1775 and again on June 1. He was later elected to the Committee of Continental Association. He was appointed "Justice of the Quorum" for Orangeburg District in 1775, and Justice of the Peace in April 1776. When the war began, he was attached to the 3d South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Colonel William Thomson, as Paymaster with the rank of Captain. After the battle of Purrysburg he resigned, having an attack of rheumatism which confined him to bed for six months. As soon as he recovered, he obtained a command

in the militia, and served during the Georgia campaign; later, at the evacuation of Charleston, 1780, he was taken prisoner and paroled to his plantation at Knight's Hill.

While a prisoner on parole, John Rutledge, the Dictator, came to stay all night with him, but on being told "it is very unhealthy here, your Excellency," he took the hint and fled, thus escaping capture by Tarleton. Lord Rawdon then commanded the British forces in Camden, and upon the approach of the American army, in August 1780, called upon all the inhabitants to take up arms against their countrymen. Colonel John Chesnut, among others, refused; and he was thrown into prison and chained to the floor. He bore to his grave the marks of these irons about his ankles.

After the Revolution he took a prominent part in the politics of the State. In 1788 he was a member of the Convention to frame the Constitution; in 1793 and again in 1796 he was elected to the State Senate; and he was among the first selection of Trustees for the South Carolina College then founded. He was an intimate friend of General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of Governor John Rutledge and Colonel Wade Hampton; and General Washington, in his visit to the South, in 1791, was entertained by him in Camden. His portrait, by Gilbert Stuart, is now in the possession of his great-great-grandson, David Rogerson Williams, 3d.

He became a very rich man and lived in great state in his different houses. One part of his social life which pleased the younger part of the community was a weekly ball and supper. He often travelled with coach and four to Charleston or Columbia in the winter; and rarely missed a visit to Virginia and Philadelphia or New York in the summer. He was well educated; and had a fine library.

On April 1, 1813, he died, and was buried beside his wife in the family burying ground at Knight's Hill.

Issue:

- i Mary Chesnut b. 1771, Jan. 21, d. 1843, Jan.....; m. 1789, Duncan McRae, whose first wife was Sarah Powell. (See 44.)



- ii James Chesnut b. 1773, Feb. 19, d. 1866, Feb. 17; m. 1796, Sept. 20, Mary Cox, daughter of Col. John Cox, of Philadelphia.
- iii Sarah Cantey Chesnut b. 1774, Dec. 12, d. 1851, June.....; m. 1793, Mar. 17, John Taylor, later Governor of South Carolina. (See S. C. Hist. Mag., Vol. VIII.)
- iv Harriet Chesnut b. 1776, Dec. 19, d. 1831, Sept. 7; unm.
- v Rebecca Chesnut b. 1779, June 8, d. 1779, Nov. 6.
- vi John Chesnut b. 1783, Jan. 3, d. 1799, Aug. 15.
- vii Margaret Rebecca Chesnut b. 1786, Jan. 24, d..... Nov. 3; m. 1808, Jan. 21, James Sutherland Deas, son of John and Elizabeth (Allen) Deas.

## 40.

## Capt. James Cantey of Camden.

## I. I. 2. 3.

James Cantey, eldest son of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt, his wife, was born in Camden District, S. C., and died near Milledgeville, Ga., "Oct. 9, 1817, aged 62." His wife was Martha Whitaker (d. 1806, May 9), daughter of James Whitaker of Camden.

He was a Lieutenant under Col. Richardson, in the Snow Campaign of Nov. 1775; and was also Lieutenant in Col. Thomson's regiment of Rangers in the Continental army, but resigned Mar. 26, 1778.<sup>1</sup> He again, however, took service with the State militia, rose to the rank of Captain and was in command of an outpost on Sullivan's Island at the time of the surrender of Charleston.<sup>2</sup> Returning to Camden, it is said he guided Col. Washington to Rugeley's Fort. After the Revolution he was offered many offices but would accept no other than that of Captain of militia. In 1798 he sold his land at Camden, and moved to the neighborhood of Milledgeville, Ga., where he died. Issue: (Family records.)

<sup>1</sup>Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," also S. C. Hist. Mag., VIII, 79.

<sup>2</sup>"Historic Camden," also Charleston Year Book, 1897, p. 400.

- i John Cantey b. 1786, Mar. 11, d. 1854, June 28; m. Emma Susanna Richardson, dau. of John Peter and Floride Bonneau (Peyre) Richardson. See 18.
- ii Zachariah Cantey b. 1787, Dec. 10, d. in youth.
- iii Mary Cantey b. 1790, Jan. 25; m. William Whitaker, son of Hudson Whitaker.
- iv Sarah Catherine Cantey b. 1792, Apr. 10, d. 1877; m. Col. Henry Crowell, son of Samuel and Tabitha (Bradford) Crowell.
- v James Willis Cantey b. 1794, Nov. 30, d. 1860, Aug. 20, m. 1822, Mar. 26. Camilla Floride Richardson, dau. of John Peter and Floride Bonneau (Peyre) Richardson. See 18.

## 41.

## Gen. Zachariah Cantey of Camden.

## I. 1. 2. 3. 4.

Zachariah Cantey, son of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt, his wife, was born in Camden District in 1759 and died there Sept. 8, 1822. His wife was Sarah Boykin (d. 1821), daughter of Capt. Samuel and Elizabeth (Inman) Boykin of Camden.

He was one of the Camden militia who surrendered and were paroled at Charleston in 1780. But later he returned to service and was Quartermaster under Gen. Greene. He felt justified in breaking his parole because, on refusing to guide Major Cochrane of Tarleton's regiment in his pursuit of Col Buford, he was turned out of his house and severely persecuted. In "Historic Camden" many stories are told of his skill and bravery.

After the Revolution he engaged in a most successful mercantile and milling business with Duncan McRae in Camden. In 1804 he was elected State Senator; in 1805 he was appointed a trustee of the South Carolina College; and he was General of militia for many years.

Issue: (Family records.)

- i Samuel Boykin Cantey (Lieut. U. S. A.), d. 1813,

- Sept. 11; killed in a duel on Sullivan's Island; leaving no issue.
- ii Zachariah Cantey d. soon after he was grown, leaving no issue.
  - iii Henry T. Cantey (Capt.) d. 1831, Feb. 21, aged 26, leaving no issue.
  - iv Elizabeth Boykin Cantey, m. Charles Edwards, no issue.
  - v. Edward Cantey d. 1822, Sept. 2, unm.
  - vi Sarah Cantey b. 1813, Dec. 19, d. 1835, Mar. 23; m. 1830, Feb. 14, Philip Augustus Stockton, son of Lucius Witham and Eliza Augusta (Coxe) Stockton, of Princeton, N. J.

## 42.

Colonel Richard Richardson, Jr.

I. I. 2. 4. I.

Richard Richardson, Jr., eldest son of Gen Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, was born in Prince Frederick Parish, Mar. 4, 1741, and he died in 1818. In 1761 he married Dorcas Nelson (b. 1741, d. 1834), daughter of Capt. John Nelson and ..... Brunson. (An account of her life is given in Mrs. Ellett's "Women of the Revolution, vol. 1, p. 263.)

In Lyttleton's campaign against the Cherokees of 1759-60, he was a Lieutenant in Capt. Samuel Cantey's company;<sup>1</sup> and later, like his father, he was prominent in the Revolution. He was in the Snow campaign of 1775, being Captain of Militia; and in 1776 he was commissioned Captain in the 2d Regiment, under Col. Sumter. He became Major, was taken prisoner at Charleston and paroled; returning to service he joined Gen. Marion, and at the battle of Eutaw Springs, he, now a Colonel, commanded the right of Marion's Brigade.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Records in office of the Historical Commission, Columbia.

<sup>2</sup>DeSaussure's "Names of Officers, etc."  
Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution."

In 1776 he had been, like his father, one of the committee to carry into effect the Continental Association; he was a representative to the Jacksonboro Assembly of Jan. 1782; and a member of the House of Representatives in Mar. 1783.<sup>3</sup>

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- i Martha Richardson, m. John James, Jr.
  - ii Richard Richardson, 3d., d. unm.
  - iii Mary Richardson b. 1763, Nov. 10, d. 1803, Nov.; m. 1787, Oct. 9, William Billups, son of Robert and Anne (Ransom?) Billups.
  - iv Dorcas Richardson, m. .... Dow.
  - v Susannah Richardson b. 1789, d. 1824; m. Dr. John Boyd of Clarendon County.
  - vi Harriet Richardson.
- Four others died young.

## 43.

## Martha Richardson.

I. I. 2. 4. 2.

Martha Richardson, daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, married Col. Archibald McDonald, of Revolutionary fame. In his will, dated Mar. 29, 1785 he mentions the children named below.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- i Susannah McDonald b. 1768, Oct. 3, d. 1843, May 16; m. (1) Adam Connor, Sr., (2) 1795, May 14, Joseph Cantey. (See 49.)
- ii Martha McDonald, m. before 1793, Matthew Singleton Moore, son of Isham and Ann (Singleton) Moore.
- iii William McDonald b. 1773, Mar., d. 1818, Oct. 15; m. (1) Mary Martha Couturier of "Tower's Hill," (2) Mrs. Emily Louisa (Kirk) Dwight, widow.
- iv Mary Margaret McDonald.

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<sup>3</sup>"Historic Camden," pp. 109, 286.



## 44.

Rebecca Richardson.

I. I. 2. 4. 3.

Rebecca Richardson, daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 2, 1752, and died in Philadelphia, May 12, 1834. She was twice married; first, at the age of sixteen, to..... Cooper; second, in 1774, to John Singleton of "Midway" (b. 1754, Sept. 1, d. 1820, Dec. 5), son of Col. Matthew and Mary (James) Singleton, and Lieutenant in his father's company of horse in the campaign of 1775, under Col. Richard Richardson.

Issue: Family records.

- i John Peter Singleton b. 1775, Mar. 5, d. unm.
- ii Richard Singleton b. 1776, Nov. 5, d. 1852, Nov. 26; m. (1) 1802, May 27, Charlotte Videau Ashby, dau. of Anthony and Charlotte (Marion) Ashby, (2) 1812, Feb. 3, Rebecca Travis Coles of Virginia.
- iii Harriet Richardson Singleton b. 1779, Mar. 13, d. 1817, June 2; m. (1) 1804, May 4, Robert Broûn, son of Archibald and Mary (Deas) Broûn, (2) 1813, Jan. 11, John Russell Spann.
- iv Matthew R. Singleton, b. 1783, July 16, d. 1793, Oct. 1.
- v Mary Martha Singleton, b. 1785, June 5, d. 1863, Dec.; m. 1812, Jan. 10, Powell McRae, son of Duncan and Sarah (Powell) McRae.

## 45.

Capt. Edward Richardson.

I. I. 2. 4. 5.

Edward Richardson, son of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, died June 26, 1808. On Mar. 8, 1776, he married Rachel Heatly (b. 1758, Aug. 24, d. 1820, Sept. 7), daughter of Col. William and Mary Elizabeth (Courtonne) Heatly, of St. Matthew's Parish.

He served in the Revolution, being appointed Captain of Thomson's Rangers, June 18, 1775, and resigning Jan. 30, 1776, and then holding office with the militia.<sup>1</sup> After the surrender of Charleston, he was for a while on parole, but soon returned to service with Gen. Marion.

Issue: (Family records).

- i Edward Richardson (Col.), b. 1780, Apr. 22, d. 1840, Aug. 31; m. Mary Elizabeth Turquand. (d. 1848, Dec. 10) dau. of Rev. Paul Turquand. No issue.
- ii Charlotte Richardson b. 1784, Sept. 29; m. 1802, Turner Stark. No issue.
- iii Eliza Richardson b. 1789, Jan. 26, d. 1816, Oct. 16; m. .... Willett. No issue.
- iv William Heatley Richardson b. 1794, Aug. 14, d. 1797, Aug. 3.
- v Mary Rebecca Richardson b. 1797, Nov. 17, d. aged 31; m. (1) Richard M. Bee of Charleston, (2) after 1817, John T. McCord.

## 46.

Susannah Richardson.

## I. I. 2. 4. 6.

Susannah Richardson, daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Canteay, became the wife of Col. Laurence Manning (d 1804). He was an Irishman and came to South Carolina from Virginia as Lieutenant in "Lee's Legion." He was distinguished in many battles and by many acts of personal bravery. His exploit of using a British officer as a shield for himself at the battle of Eutaw is the subject of a painting in the State House at Columbia.

On the organization of the State militia, after the Revolution, he was appointed Adjutant General, and he held the office till his death. He also served the State in its legislature.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- i Richard Irving Manning b. 1789, May 1, d. 1836,

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<sup>1</sup>Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," pp. 279, 386. 388.

May 1; m. 1814, Elizabeth Peyre Richardson, dau. of John Peter and Floride Bonneau (Peyre) Richardson. See 18.

- ii Martha Manning, m. Jephtha Dyson.
- iii Laurence Manning, m. Martha Ashley.
- iv Matilda Manning d. unm.

## 47.

James Cantey.

I. 2. I. 5. I.

James Cantey, son of James Cantey of Georgia and Margaret Anderson, was born in Liberty County, Ga., and died there in the year 1799. His wife was Elizabeth Blandford Inglesby, daughter of William and Mary (Blandford) Inglesby. (After his death she married Joshua Hargreaves, a merchant of Charleston, Jan. 10, 1801.)<sup>1</sup>

His will<sup>2</sup> was dated Aug. 15, 1799, and in it he mentions his wife, his father-in-law, his only child, William, his grandfather, James Cantey, his grandmother, Elizabeth and her second marriage with Philip Williams, and his grandfather David Anderson. He is buried in the Churchyard of the First Baptist Church, Charleston, together with his mother-in-law.

Issue:

- i William Cantey.

## 48.

Christiana Cantey.

I. 2. 2. I. 2.

Christiana Cantey, daughter of Major Samuel Cantey of St. Marks, was twice married; first to Francis Lesesne, second to Isaac Connor. (See Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish.")

Issue: First husband.

<sup>1</sup>S. C. Gaz., Jan. 12, 1801. "Salley's Marriages."

<sup>2</sup>Records of P. C., Liberty Co., Ga.

- i Mary Ann Lesesne b. 1787, Feb. 28, d. 1814, Oct. 25; m. James H. Montgomery.

## 49.

Joseph Cantey.

I. 2. 2. I. 3.

Joseph Cantey, son of Major Samuel Cantey of St. Mark's and his second wife, Martha Brown, was born Nov. 27, 1765, and died Sept. 6, 1834. He was twice married: first, Feb. 5, 1784, to Ann Connor (d. 1794, Apr. 13); second, May 14, 1795, to Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Connor (b. 1768, Oct. 3, d. 1843, May 16), widow of Adam Connor, Sr.

According to Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish" he was one of its most influential citizens. The records below are taken from the family Bible.

Issue: First wife.

- i Samuel Cantey b. 1784, Nov. 4, d. 1855, Sept. 2, unm.
- ii John Cantey b. 1786, Sept. 27, d. 1812, Oct. 14.
- iii Christiana Hannah Cantey b. 1788, Nov. 22, d. 1792, Sept. 26.
- iv Joseph Francis Cantey b. 1790, Sept. 8, d. 1818, Aug. 30; m. Susannah Elizabeth Singleton, dau. of Thomas Day and Mary Magdalen (Blanchard) Singleton, Sr.
- v Archibald Cantey b. 1792, May 14, d. 1824, Nov. 23, unm.
- vi Isaac Cantey b. 1794, Mar. 16, d. 1794, Oct. 19.

Second wife.

- vii Thomas Sumter Cantey b. 1796, Apr. 2, d. 1819, May 11, unm.
- viii Mary Evelinah Cantey b. 1798, Apr. 15, d. 1798, Sept. 17.
- ix William James Ransom Cantey b. 1805, Jan. 11, d. 1845, Nov. 30; m. 1825, Feb. 3, Mary Ann Eliza Bennett, dau. of Samuel and Ann (Sutton) Bennett.



50.

Mary Cantey.

I. 2. 2. 4. I.

Mary Cantey, eldest daughter of Major John Cantey of St. Mark's, was born in the year 1780 and died June 19, 1863. On July 18, 1801 she married Gen. Wade Hampton (d. 1835, Feb. 4, aged 83), son of Anthony Hampton. [He had been married twice before, first, to Mrs. Epps Howell; second, on Aug. 14, 1786, to Harriet Flud (d. 1794, Oct. 31), daughter of Col William and Susanna (McDonald) Flud of Santee.]

There is a tradition that Wade Hampton taught school, when a young man, on the Tyger River, Spartanburg District. At the beginning of the Revolution it is said that he was uncertain as to which side it was his duty to join; but he soon chose the American. His military services are too well known to be described; but it may be well to enumerate the offices he held. During the Revolution he was 1st Lieut., Capt., Lt. Colonel, and at one time Paymaster of the 6th Continental Regiment; he was commissioned Lt. Colonel, Oct. 10, 1808; Brigadier General, Feb. 15, 1809; and Major General, Mar. 2, 1813. He resigned April 6, 1814. In 1813 he was in command of the army on Lake Champlain; but his refusal to coöperate with Gen. Wilkinson caused the failure of the attack on Montreal.

After his resignation he passed his life on his plantation in Richland District. He was reported to be the wealthiest planter in the United States and to have owned 3,000 slaves.

Issue: (Copied in the main from tomb-stones.)

- i Harriet Hampton d. 1826, Oct. 2, aged 23; unm.
- ii Louisa Wade Hampton d. 1827, Aug. 15, aged 22, unm.
- iii Caroline Martha Hampton b. 1807, Sept. 12, d. 1883, Dec. 12; m. Gen. John S. Preston of Virginia.

- iv Mary Sumter Hampton d. 1832, May 17, aged 21;  
m. Thomas T. Player. No issue.
- v Alfred Hampton d. 1826, Oct. 29, aged 10.
- vi Susan Frances Hampton b. 1816, Feb. 14, d. 1845,  
Oct. 29; m. 1838, April 11, Gov. John Laurence  
Manning, son of Richard Irvine and Elizabeth  
Peyre (Richardson) Manning. See 46.

## 51.

Susan Flud Cantey.

1. 2. 2. 4. 3.

Susan Flud Cantey, daughter of Major John Cantey of St. Mark's and Susannah McDonald, his wife, was born in 1786, and on Dec. 13, 1804, married John Christopher Schulz (d. 1833) of Pendleton, but at that time a merchant of Columbia.

Issue:

- i Maria Boyd Schulz.
- ii Wade Hampton Schulz, m. Rosa Boyle.
- iii John Schulz, m. Mary H. Boone.
- iv Susan Schulz.
- v Mary Schulz.
- vi Anne Schulz, m. Dr. Thomas L. Burden.
- vii Frederick Schulz.
- viii Henry Schulz, m..... Warley.
- ix Harriet Hampton Schulz, m. Dr. Daniel Flud,  
son of Daniel and Mary (Stanyarne) Flud.

## 52.

Thomas Sumter, Jr.

1. 2. 2. 5. 1.

Thomas Sumter, Jr., son of Gen. Thomas Sumter and Mary Cantey, his wife, was born in Stateburg, Aug. 30, 1768, and died there June 15, 1840.

He entered diplomatic life in 1800, being appointed by President Jefferson secretary to Mr. Livingston, Minister to France. On the passage from New York to France he

met Mlle. Natalie de Delage de Volude (b. 1782, Oct. 28, d. 1841, Aug. 10), who had been sent to America by her parents at the time of the French Revolution and was now returning under Mr. Livingston's care. They were married Mar. 20, 1802, and returned to America in 1804. He was elected Lieut. Governor of South Carolina, and lived on his plantations near Stateburg, until 1808, when he was appointed Minister to Brazil. After serving there for some years, he returned to South Carolina, where he lived till his death.

Mlle. Natalie de Delage was the daughter of Comte Louis Jean de Delage and Etienne d'Amblimont. The latter was the daughter of the Marquis d'Amblimont of the French navy, and was the dame d'honneur of the unfortunate Princesse de Lamballe. During the French Revolution the Marquise de Delage was at Bordeaux with her three children; and, in making arrangements for escape she found it necessary to entrust her daughter Natalie to a friend who was also fleeing. The latter with her own child and Natalie succeeding in reaching New York. The Marquise and her two children, after leaving France, were captured by a privateer, and this in turn by an English man-of-war, which landed the fugitives in Spain, where they were welcomed. The protector of Natalie, on reaching New York, opened a school for young ladies, and Natalie remained as one of her family. Attending this school were Theodosia Burr, the daughter of Chancellor Livingston and others. After some years the Marquise de Delage thought it was safe to have her daughter return to France, and she came, under the protection of Mr. Livingston.

Issue:

- i Annette Marie Natalie Sumter b. in Paris 1803, Jan. 2, d. 1853, Oct.; m. Comte Joseph de Fontenay of Autun.
- ii Stephanie Beatrix Sumter b. 1805, Mar. 26, d. 1864, July; m. 1825, Guiseppe Binda.
- iii Marie Thomasa Sumter b. 1806, Nov. 24, d. 1828, July 17, in Paris; unkm.

- iv Paul Thomas Delage Sumter b. 1809, Nov. 14, d. 1874, July 2; unm.
- v Pauline Brésilia Sumter b. 1813, Mar. 1, d. 1889, Nov. 29; m. 1833, May 8, John W. Brownfield, son of Dr. Robert and Susan (Heriot) Brownfield.
- vi Francis Brasilimo Sumter b. 1815, May 13, d. 1864, July 31; unm. (Capt. Palmetto Regiment, Mexican War.)
- vii Sebastian d'Amblimont Sumter, b. 1820, Sept. 8, d. 1909, Apr.; m. (1) Mary Butler Waties, dau. of Dr. Thomas and Maria (Rutledge) Waties; (2) 1864, Emma Bradley.

## 53.

Thomas Cantey.

1. 2. 3. 2. 5.

Thomas Cantey, son of Joseph and Ann Cantey, was born in Camden District, Jan. 26, 1772, and died in St. George's Parish, Sept. 8, 1809. He married Susan Singletary, who, "with six small children" survived him.<sup>1</sup>

Issue: Only one whose name is known.

- i Thomas Singletary Cantey, m. 1820, Jan. 31, Ann Kenna Harborn.

## Notes.

1. Charles Cantey, Jr., and Mary, his wife, of St. John's Berkley, sell 100 acres, on Jan. 24, 1771, to Joseph Cantey (son of Samuel and Ann Cantey. See 28). The witnesses were William and Josiah Neilson. This land was granted Charles Cantey, June 15, 1765, and was adjacent to land owned by Joseph Cantey. (Charleston M. C. O., Z, 3, 774.)

It is probable that this Charles Cantey was a younger son of Samuel and Ann Cantey, born after June 18, 1742, the date of the baptism of two of their children. (See 10.)

2. A Charles Cantey is noted in the Census of 1790, as

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<sup>1</sup>City Gazette, Sept. 19, 1809.



living in Clarendon County, having a family of 2 males over 16 years of age, 2 males under 16, and 1 female, but no slaves.

3. A Charles Cantey received a grant of 266 acres in the Santee Swamp, Clarendon County, May 13, 1820.

4. A Charles Cantey was commissioned 1st Lieut., U. S. A., Aug. 3, 1813, and honorably discharged June 15, 1815. (U. S. Army Records.)

5. A Charles Cantey received a grant of 1,000 acres in Granville County, in the fork of Savannah and Rocky River, June 29, 1772. (Memorial Book 11, p. 279.)

6. James Cantey, a house carpenter of Charleston, died, and his estate, "not exceeding £10," was administered by Mrs. Ann Cantey, his widow, to whom letters were given April 9, 1795. Charleston P. C., 1789-91, p. 237. (He may have been a son of William, son of Samuel. See 10.)

7. Rebecca Cantey, born in Charleston, died in that city, Mar. 4, 1822, of old age, aged 80, and was buried in the Circular Church Yard. (Records of Health Office.)

8. Ann Cantey, born in Charleston, died in that city, of old age, May 21, 1827, aged 82, and was buried in the Circular Church Yard. (Records of Health Office.) Query: Was she the widow of James Cantey, mentioned in note 6?

9. Elizabeth Cantey married Abijah Russ on Apr. 6, 1758. (Register of St. Thomas and St. Dennis Parish.) She may have been a daughter of Samuel and Ann Cantey. [An Abijah Russ was born in this Parish, Oct. 15, 1736; and the inventory of one of this name was filed June 13, 1774, Joseph Cantey being an appraiser, St. Mark's Parish.]

10. In the deed of gift of Samuel Cantey of St. James' Goose Creek, referred to in note under 28, he mentions the following children: Ann, wife of Robert Hamilton, Jr., of Kingstree; Martha, Mary B., Samuel and Robert W. His wife Judith had died before 1804 and after 1795. (Charleston M. C. O., X. 7, 100, and W. 7, 442.)

11. Josias Cantey receives a grant of 450 acres in St. Mark's Parish, Dec. 20, 1774; Mem. Bk. 13, p. 159.

12. Philip Cantey, who died Sept. 29, 1794, according

to the record in the Family Bible of Major Samuel Cantey, was evidently closely connected with the family of Capt. Joseph Cantey of St. Mark's. He witnessed various deeds for members of the family in 1774, 1777, 1783 and 1792. He was in the militia at the siege of Charleston, previous to the surrender of 1780, as he signed one of the petitions. (Charleston Year Book, 1897, p. 400.) He was probably a son of William, son of Capt. James.

13. From a conveyance under a court judgment, dated Aug. 31, 1783, it seems that John Webb and Mary Cantey were the executors of Col. Wm. Fludd (d. 1778). This is probably a mistake, as subsequent court papers show that his wife, Susannah, who later married Major John Cantey, was executor with John Webb. (Charleston M. C. O., B. 8, 5; W. 7, 46 and 316.)

14. Mrs. Lydia Ford, exec. of will of her husband, Anthony Ford, late of Etheringham County, Ga., (will dated Mar. 20, 1790), married ..... Cantey, before May 23, 1794, on which date a dedimus is issued to her, as "Lydia Cantey," to administer her former husband's estate. (Charleston P. C.)

15. Mary Cantey was witness to the will of Charles Diston, Mar. 28, 1725, who married Martha Cantey, dau. of Capt. John Cantey of Goose Creek. She proved the will Apr. 26, 1731, calling herself "Mrs. Mary Cantey." (Charleston P. C. 1729-31, 420.) Query: Could this be Mary, the wife of Capt. Joseph?

16. Mrs. Mary Cantey, wife of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's; death notice, Gazette, Dec. 25, 1770.

17. William Neilson, of St. Matthew's Parish, in his will, Nov. 14, 1771, names three sisters, Elizabeth Houze, Mary Cantey, Susanna Little. See Note 1. (Charleston P. C., 1771-74, III.)

18. Elizabeth Cantey was witness to the will of George Neilson of Prince Frederick Parish, Sept. 15, 1742. [There is some evidence for believing her to have been his sister, and the younger dau. of Matthew Neilson.] (Charleston P. C., 1740-47, III.) Query: Was she the wife of William Cantey, 16?

19. Mary Davis of St. Mark's, in her will, Sept. 3, 1772, names her dau. Dorothy Cantey. (Charleston P. C.)

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